The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,828—VOL. LXXIII. FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT.—March 28, at her residence, Haydonton, near Murrurundi, the wife of J. P. Abbott, of a daughter.

ARCHIBALD.—April 5, at her residence, Young, the wife of Robert Archibald, of a daughter.

BENNETT.—April 13, at Honda, St. Leonards, the wife of William C. Bennett, of a son.

BLACK.—April 8, at her residence, Petersham, the wife of Andrew Black, of a daughter.

BUSBY.—April 12, at Goulburn, the wife of Alexander Busby, of a son.

ELLISON.—April 4, at her residence, Victoria Cottage, Early-street, Parramatta, Mrs. J. J. Ellison, of a son.

LEWIS.—April 5, at her residence, Belmore-street, Gulgong, New South Wales, the wife of Mr. W. T. Lewis, of a son.

MACKENZIE.—April 10, at the Manse, Bowenfells, the wife of the Rev. W. Mackenzie, of a daughter.

WALKER.—April 4, at her residence, Tupper-street, Stanmore, the wife of J. H. Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS—DICKENS.—March 17, at St. John's, Ashfield, by the Rev. J. C. Corlette, John George, only son of Mr. Walter U. Harris, Redfern, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Eli Dickens, Ashfield.

SEE—MATTHEWS.—March 15, at St. Jude's, Randwick, by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, John See, of Sydney, to Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Matthews, of Sydney, and stepdaughter of Charles Kidman, Esq., Coogee Bay.

DEATHS.

BURRELL.—April 10, at his parents' residence, Cook's River Road, St. Peters, William, youngest and beloved son of Joseph and Mary Ann Burrell, aged 3 years. "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

CHANDLER.—April 2, at Trunkey Creek, Ellen Maud, daughter of Robert and Ellen Chandler, aged 2 years and 11 months.

DRIVER.—April 10, at the residence of his mother, Dowling-street, Moore Park, Henry Driver, solicitor, late of Bathurst, leaving a beloved and sorrowing wife with two children to mourn their loss, aged 31 years.

HACKETT.—April 13, at the residence of her parents, Anastia, daughter of Mr. John Hackett, 220, William-street, aged 7 years and 3 months.

KERR.—April 13, at 574, George-street, Florence Sarah, only daughter of William and Sarah Kerr, aged 14 months.

LUPTON.—April 13, at the residence of her parents, 369, Elizabeth-street South Theresa, relict of the late Mr. William Lupton, of Bargo, and third eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Farrell. Requiescat in pace.

MACKENZIE.—April 13, at Richmond, S. A. Mackenzie, Esq., aged 68 years.

PIPER.—April 13, at the residence of her parents, Canterbury Road, Petersham, of scarlet fever, Evelyn Jane, daughter of Frederick William and Annie Piper, aged 2 years 18 days.

TYRRILL.—April 7, at Waterloo, the beloved son of William and Alice Tyrrill, aged 1 year and 6 months, of convulsions.

WATT.—January 16, Captain James Watt, of the ship Halloween, put into the Island of St. Helena for medical advice, and died on the following day, and was buried by the grave of his own uncle, who was put ashore on that island and died 26 years ago, son-in-law of Mr. W. Robertson, timber merchant, of this city.

WADSWORTH.—April 13, at his residence, Emu Inn, Regent-street, Chippendale, Andrew Wadsworth, senior, contractor, in the 61st year of his age. Formerly of Holmfirth, Yorkshire, England.

SHIPPING.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited). OVERLAND ROUTE via BRISBANE, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND PORTS, TORRES STRAITS, JAVA and SINGAPORE, to EUROPE, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, and AMERICA.
The Company's new magnificent steamship
BRISBANE, 1800 tons,
built expressly for the trade,
Robert Balfour, Esq., commander,
under contract with the Queensland Government, will be dispatched, from the Cosmopolitan Wharf, for
BRISBANE,
on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 5 p.m.,
taking H. M. mails and passengers for above ports, and also goods and specie for Somerset, Java, Singapore, and Hongkong direct; or for transhipment to Europe, China, Japan, or America.
This Company, having effected satisfactory arrangements with the Messageries Maritime mail steamers, is prepared to book passengers at a through rate to Marseilles or any port at which the M. M. mail steamers call.
For full particulars as to rates of passage and other information apply to
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR COOKTOWN.—The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's magnificent steamer
BRISBANE, 1800 tons,
Robert Balfour, Esq., commander,
will leave the Cosmopolitan Wharf for
COOKTOWN,
on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 5 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply early to
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

E. AND A. M. S. BRISBANE, FOR COOKTOWN.—This steamer will call off COOKTOWN to land and receive passengers.
For rates of PASSAGE apply immediately to
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

PASSENGERS FOR COOKTOWN.—The E. and A. M. S. Company's magnificent steamer BRISBANE, having unrivalled accommodation for STEERAGE passengers, will leave the Cosmopolitan Wharf, at 5 p.m. prompt, on WEDNESDAY, 19th April.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

E. AND A. M. S. BRISBANE.—CARGO for this steamer will be received at the Cosmopolitan Wharf on the 13th, 15th, and on the 18th instant, up to noon, after which none will be received. All cargo must have the port of DESTINATION distinctly marked on each package, or it cannot be received. BILLS OF LADING, with receipts for goods, must be lodged at the office of the undersigned by 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, 18th instant.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.—OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
AUSTRALIA,
3200 tons, Cargill, commander,
will be dispatched,
at 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, 5th May, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers, to Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Passengers booked for New Zealand, Honolulu, and America.
This line offers special inducements to passengers, the steamers having been built expressly for the Pacific trade, fitted with all modern improvements for ventilation in a hot climate, and having superior accommodation for 180 first-class passengers.
The contractors being in combination with the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies, passengers may rely on every attention and facility being afforded them in their journey across the American continent.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents,
Spring-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods for the Paterson forwarded TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).
The S. S. KEMBLA will leave Sydney for NEWCASTLE, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY NIGHT, at half-past 11 o'clock.
And leave NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
Office and Stores, Patent Slip Wharf, Sydney; and Hunter-street, Newcastle.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
EASTER HOLIDAYS, RACES, AND EXHIBITION. EXCURSION TICKETS, at a single fare for the double journey, will be issued on board the KEMBLA from THURSDAY, April 13, to May 3, inclusive.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, AND NEWCASTLE.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch the STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—
FOR MELBOURNE:

Ship.	Master.	Sailing Dates.
?EDON	J. B. Clark ..	TUESDAY, at 12 noon.
YOU YANGS...	A. Thrussell ..	FRIDAY, at 12 noon.
BARRABOOL..	J. Pain	TUESDAY, April 25.
FOR NEWCASTLE:		
YOU YANGS ..	A. Thrussell..	TUESDAY, at 6 p.m.
BARRABOOL ..	J. Pain	FRIDAY, at 8 p.m.
FOR BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA........	J. H. South..	FRIDAY, April 28.

Carrying passengers and cargo. Time tables on application. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE available for two months by any of the Company's steamers. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
All the vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf,

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY. STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—To-morrow, 8 a.m.; and Monday, 11 p.m.
KIAMA.—To-morrow, 8 a.m.; and Monday, 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow, 8 a.m.; and Tuesday, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA AND CLYDE.—Friday, 21st instant.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, AND TATHRA.—Wednesday, 9.15 a.m.

PARRAMATTA Steamers, THIS DAY, from King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6.15; from Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS. EASTER MONDAY.
EXCURSION TRIPS FROM KING-STREET.
The steamers EMU, PELICAN, and PARRAMATTA will ply from King-street and Parramatta, calling at Balmain, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Subiaco, Biloela, Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, and Tarban, as under:—
From Sydney.—Pelican 7, Emu 9, Parramatta 10, Pel. 11, Emu 1, Parr. 2.15, Pel. 3, Emu 5, Parr. 6, Emu 7, Parr. 11.
From Parramatta.—Emu 7, Parr. 8, Pel. 9, Emu 11, Parr. 12, Pel. 1, Emu 3, Parr. 4, Pel. 5, Emu 7. Fares: Parramatta, 1st class, 1s 6d, return 2s 6d; 2nd class 1s, return 1s 6d; children, return 6d.
Fares.—Ryde, 1st class 1s 6d, return 2s; 2nd class, 1s, return 1s 6d. Hunter's Hill, 1st class, 9d, return 1s; 2nd class 6d, return 9d; children, return, 1st class, 6d.
Omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey excursionists to and from the steamers and Parramatta and the Park. Fare, 3d.
Private picnic parties landed at Fern Bay, and called for on return. Fare, 1s. Shelter and water on the grounds free of charge.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE, with Passengers and Cargo.—The favourite paddle steamship AGNES IRVING, TUESDAY, 18th April, at 9 p.m., weather permitting.
TO CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The CIVILITY, on arrival from Macleay.
TO THE RICHMOND RIVER, with Passengers and Cargo.—PLATYPUS, on or about THURSDAY, 20th April.
TO MACLEAY RIVER.—The BALLINA, on or about THURSDAY, 20th April.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NOTE.—These steamers are dispatched regularly to and from the above ports, thereby enabling passengers to calculate the period of their return with the utmost certainty.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON (CLARENCE RIVER), via NEWCASTLE,
The NEW ENGLAND,
24 hours after arrival.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wentworth, To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 1. FARES: SALOON AT CURRENT RATES.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, Sunday, at midnight; and Coonanbara, Monday morning, at 9. FARES: Return Tickets to Newcastle—Saloon, 12s 6d; Steerage, 7s 6d.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 4. (Taking PASSENGERS for TRANSHIPMENT into the FLORENCE IRVING for COOKTOWN, sailing IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.)
TO MARYBOROUGH DIRECT.—Boomerang, forty-eight hours after arrival.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, forty-eight hours after arrival.
TO PORT DENISON.—Victoria, Thursday afternoon, at 4.
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Victoria, Thursday afternoon, at 4.
TO COOKTOWN WHARF.—The CITY OF BRISBANE, sailing for BRISBANE, on TUESDAY next, will take passengers for COOKTOWN, to be transhipped at Brisbane into the S. S. FLORENCE IRVING, sailing immediately on arrival of City of Brisbane.
TO COOKTOWN WHARF.—Victoria, Thursday next, at 4 p.m.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
F. H. TROUTON, Manager.

EXCURSION TRIPS TO and FROM THE HUNTER RIVER DURING EASTER HOLIDAYS and EXHIBITION.
The A. S. N. COMPANY will issue Tickets to and from the Hunter from the 13th April until the 8th May inclusive, at a Single Fare for the double journey, available for return by either this or the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s steamers.
The COLLAROY leaves here at midnight on SUNDAY next, and the COONANBARA on EASTER MONDAY, at 9 a.m., the latter boat returning from NEWCASTLE MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
FRED. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS.
STEAM TO COOKTOWN WHARF
(nearest Port to Mulligan's Rush).
The A. S. N. Company will dispatch their splendid steamship
CITY OF BRISBANE,
F. C. Knight, commander,
to Brisbane, on TUESDAY next, at 4 p.m., taking passengers; to be transhipped to the favourite and regular trader
FLORENCE IRVING, 1090 tons,
R. M. Phillips, commander,
sailing from Brisbane for Cooktown immediately on arrival of City of Brisbane.
To be followed by the commodious and favourite steamship
VICTORIA, 1500 tons,
T. A. Lake, commander,
leaving Sydney for COOKTOWN WHARF on THURSDAY next.
FARES AT CURRENT RATES.
For all particulars apply to
FRED. H. TROUTON, Manager.

NOTICE.—THIS DAY, Friday, and next MONDAY being Public Holidays, no cargo will be received, and only perishable goods and live stock delivered at this Wharf.
FRED. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN direct.—Steamship TASMAN, from GRAFTON WHARF, TUESDAY, 25th April, at 4 p.m.

Saloon	..	£6 6
Return (available four months) ..	..	10 10
Steerage	..	3 10

For freight or passage, apply to
T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street.

WATSON'S BAY steamer GOLDEN ROSE leaves
On FRIDAY—Watson's Bay, 8, 11.15, 4.15
Circular Quay, 10.15, 2.15, 5
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30.
SATURDAY—Watson's Bay, 8, 11.15, 4.45
Circular Quay, 10.15, 2.30
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.40.
On SUNDAY—Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Watson's Bay, 9, 12, 4.45.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—FOR WOOL ONLY.
TO SAIL ON THURSDAY, 20th April,
the A1 clipper barque
CANOPUS,
765 tons register, William Rogers, commander.
This vessel, having nearly all her wool, will be dispatched as above.
Wool received at Talbot and Co.'s.
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE, FOR LONDON.
The A1 clipper Barque
WAVE OF LIFE,
887 tons register, John Henderson, commander, having a greater portion of her cargo on board, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain HENDERSON, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—
The A1 clipper ship
NYASSA, 800 tons register,
W. S. Garriock, commander,
is now ready to receive dead weight, and will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain GARRIOCK on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR AUCKLAND VIA MANAKAU.—The clipper schooner FIERY CROSS, Wells, commander; cargo is now being received at Patent Slip Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Agents, Exchange, Pitt-street.
N.B.—Goods will be forwarded by rail from Onehunga to Auckland at ship's expense.

FOR LONDON.
The ANN DUTHIE.
is now receiving wool, and will have immediate dispatch.
Has excellent saloon accommodation and room for a limited number of second-class passengers (in house on deck).
Carries an experienced Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain M'KAY; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.
Wool received at Lloyd's Stores, Cosmopolitan Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Clyde-built iron clipper barque
CYNOSURE,
763 tons, A. Hulton, commander,
now on her first voyage, and having just completed her passage from Glasgow, offers superior inducements to shippers, and will have quick dispatch.
Her accommodation for saloon passengers is unrivalled.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—
For Passengers only.
The splendid A1 iron clipper ship
BEDFORDSHIRE,
1155 tons register, Captain Warren,
will sail from NEWCASTLE, on or about the 20th instant.
For rates of passage, &c., apply to
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME,
34, O'Connell-street.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI.—
The barque
PROSPECTOR, 235 tons,
being under charter, will be dispatched positively on SATURDAY, 22nd instant.
As there is only room for a few tons of cargo, engagements should be made at once.
Cargo received at Market Wharf.
She is well adapted for carrying machinery.
For rates of freight and passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

SHIP CITY OF NINGPO, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES for Parbury's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained, from the undersigned, before any cargo can leave the wharf.
YOUNG and LARK, Agents,
George and Margaret streets.

SHIP CITY OF NINGPO, from London.—Captain DALGARNO, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

SHIP IRON DUKE, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed, and any impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored by the Captain, at the consignees' risk and expense.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.
Captain M'DONALD will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew while in port.

E. AND A. S. S. BRISBANE.—All ACCOUNTS against this steamer must be rendered, in TRIPLICATE, at the office of the undersigned by TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., otherwise they will not be recognised.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—Captain McPhail, of the ship INDIA, from Java, will receive Estimates, until NOON, the 15th, for repairing the following damage done to ship on the voyage, viz., Starboard topgallant rail and stanchions, from poop to forecastle head; deckhouse forward, and two forecastlehead ladders, furnishing all material and labour. ALEX. A. McPHAIL.

NOTICE.—Captain ALEX. A. M'PHAIL, of the ship India, from Java, will not be responsible for any BILL contracted by any of his crew on shore without his authority in writing.
ALEX. A. M'PHAIL.

FOR SALE, a new KETCH, about 60 tons burden. A very smart vessel, and will be sold cheap. Apply to A. HOULSBY, Morehead and Redfern streets; or on board, lying at Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, topsail Schooner, OCEAN WAVE, 70 tons register, well found. For particulars apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, the last Fishing Boat built by J. Yates 24 feet by 8 feet, with gear complete. 109, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE, Centreboard Clipper Schooner, DAIRYMAID, carrying 50 tons. J. Ritchie, Caledonian Wrf.

GOOD SKIFF for SALE, cheap, £12. H. Younger, Milson's Point, North Shore.

FOR SALE, VESSEL, 305 55-100 tons; length, 107 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; built in October, 1865, of oak; carries 500 tons, and shifts without ballast; coppered 2 years and 8 months ago. For further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., 52, Pitt-street.

STEAM LAUNCHES carrying from 50 to 100 DISENGAGED Easter Monday. King-street Wharf.

WANTED, a coal FREIGHT from Newcastle for vessel 400 tons, to Auckland or Port Chalmers.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.,
5, Clarence-street.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

MEETINGS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for one of the seats at the Board of Directors to be filled at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant. Soliciting the favour of your support,
I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
S. A. JOSEPH.
4, O'Connell-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
The undersigned is a CANDIDATE for re-election to a seat at the Board.
GEO. R. DIBBS.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Quarterly MEETING of Members has been POSTPONED from the 25th April to TUESDAY, the 9th May, in consequence of the opening of the Exhibition on the previous date.
Members are reminded, that in conformity with Rule 13, notices of motion to be moved at such meeting, must be forwarded to the General Secretary at least 14 days previous to the date of meeting—viz., on or before Tuesday, April 25.
ROB. FRANCIS ALLWOOD, Gen. Sec.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—Comparing night for ST. LEGER DAY, A. J. C. Autumn MEETING, at the Club Rooms, Tattersall's Hotel, SATURDAY Evening, April 15th. By order.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH-SCHOOLS.—The SCHOLARS are invited to meet for Prayer and Praise at the usual hours THIS DAY; especially to thank the Lord for His goodness in sending such an abundant rain.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A Special Thanksgiving SERVICE will be held THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The Lord having mercifully permitted us to witness the fulfilment of his promise—"Before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear."

BATHURST-STREET BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—Annual TEA MEETING, GOOD FRIDAY, April 14th, 1876. Tea on the tables at a quarter-past 6. Tickets, 1s each.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE, GOOD FRIDAY, at 11 a.m., North Shore Congregational Church.

UNSECTARIAN Evangelistic Town and Bush Mission.—Donations in aid of this Mission will be thankfully received, addressed Rev. J. J. WESTWOOD, Brompton House, opposite Australian Club, Bent-street. An advertisement of donations and preaching will appear in to-morrow's paper.

LECTURE.

THE CLOSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES ON THE SABBATH DAY.
A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. R. ROGERS, of Pitt-street Church, in connexion with the "Alliance," Temperance Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the 19th April.
Subject—"The Closing of Public Houses on Sundays."
Several select pieces will be sung previous to the lecture. The Orders of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance and Good Templars are especially requested to be present.
Admission free. No collection.
JOHN OSBORNE, Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ALEXANDER JOHN GODFREY, who was employed on the Railway Works, Cootamundra, will please communicate with the undersigned, who has LETTERS for him from his friends. E. O. MORIARTY, Public Works Department.

JAPANSHE, lost wife, information wanted; reward. SATZUMA, Royal Furnishing Arcade.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, instant, at noon, to consider the Report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a Director in the room of the Honorable Alexander Stuart, Esq., M.L.A., who has resigned; to confirm the following Resolution passed at the last Half-yearly General Meeting, viz.:—"That in the 76th Clause of the Deed of Settlement, between the words 'the said months' and the words 'for holding any such meeting' there be inserted the words 'or in the month of May, or November, respectively, following,'" and to consider such other matters and things as may then be brought forward, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SHEPHERD SMITH,
General Manager.

By the 45th Clause of the Deed of Settlement it is provided that every Proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of Director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, at least fourteen days before the day of election.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 1st April, 1876.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM RICHMAN PIDDINGTON, Esq., M.L.A., is a CANDIDATE for the office of Director of this Bank, and has given due notice thereof in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 15th April, 1876.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a MEDAL, Albert Cricket Club special prize. Reward at 108, Victoria-street.

LOST, end of Hair GUARD (gold), ornament attached. Reward, JOHN MILLS, 715, George-st., or Ashfield.

LOST, a black saddle bald-head PIGEON. Finder rewarded. J. ALLEN, Waterloo.

LOST, small white Poodle DOG. Reward at 4, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

LOST, between Cleveland and Elizabeth streets, BOOK (pamphlet). J. T. and J. Tooney, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, a roan poley COW, short tail, branded JB. Reward, Hotel de France, King and George streets.

LOST, on Monday, in King or George streets, a Silver PENCIL-CASE. Reward at HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street.

STRAYED, from Blackman's Hotel, Moore Park, Black-and-tan Terrier Slut. Reward if returned.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, Mint RECEIPT for a parcel of Gold. Anyone returning it to WAY KEY, 182, George-street, will receive the above reward.

10 SHILLINGS Reward.—Lost, brown Retriever Pup; white on breast. C. Hewell, 3, Viola-ter., Riley-st.

£1 REWARD.—LOST £5 NOTE (number known), between Bathurst and Druitt streets. 67, Druitt-st.

£1 REWARD.—BAG LOST, left in Train on Thursday. Black Leather BAG, covered canvas. Apply Station Master, Ashfield.

FOUND, a SHEEP, brand T over J on back. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply at the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

3 CO.—Shooting for Trophies and other Prizes, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 2.30. W. T. Farrell, captain.

ENGINEER Rifle Club.—Prize Shooting SATURDAY, 15th. T. S. PARROTT, Lieut., Hon. Sec.

V. L. ORDERS wanted.—A. Mihell, Botany Road, Redfern, always gives the highest cash.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS purchased by FAHEY and CO. 129, King-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALBERTO COLLEGE, 174, Darlinghurst Road. Best Masters attend. Vacancies. Lady principal, Mrs. Tait.

EDUCATION for the Daughters of Gentlemen.—Mrs. SPOFFORTH receives a limited number of Resident and Day Pupils, to whom she offers unusual advantages. Vacancies. Dancing class forming. Early application necessary from non-pupils. Derwent-street, Glebe.

HOME EDUCATION.—Ormond House, Paddington.—Mrs. THOS. DAWSON has Vacancies for two young Ladies.
Studies resumed Monday, 24th instant.

MRS. LAURA NEEDHAM, Teacher of Writing, 69, Hunter-st. Ladies taught in eight easy lessons.

M. MERCIER, de Paris, Professor of French, 27, Kippax-street, off Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS (Leipsic method), given by Mrs. W. F. BUCKE, 30, Wynyard-street.

SINGING LESSONS (Italian method), given by Mr. W. F. BUCKE, 30, Wynyard-square.

THE NEW SCHOOL, 1867 (nearly opposite St. John's Church, Darlinghurst).
The Winter Term will commence MONDAY, April 24, at 9.30 a.m.
The Quarter's Class Lists in ENGLISH SUBJECTS, LATIN, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, MAPPING, &c., will be issued at an early date.
Principal—W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., Oxon; late FELLOW and TUTOR OF QUEEN'S COLL., and First Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School.
FIRST and THIRD Class, Oxford, 1852.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Dr. EICHLER has returned, and resumed practice at his residence, 54, Bridge-street. Consultations from 9 till 10 a.m. and 2 till 3 p.m.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Inimitable and painless Dentistry.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, 20, Wynyard-square. No connection with any other person in N. S. W. Consults daily, 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails Cured by Mr. Alexander, surgeon-chiropodist, 410, George-street.

DOWE and SMITH, Land Agents, Surveyors, and General Draftsmen, Hunter and O'Connell streets.

E. WAY, Importer of DRAPERY, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., Manufacturer of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing and Baby Linen, 261 to 267, PITT-STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diploma dental 1836). Artificial Teeth, first-class work only. Observe—20-carat gold. Teeth extracted, stopped, &c. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Punch's.

GEORGE GAISFORD, Drainer and Layer of Earthen Pipe Drains, Approved Basins fixed in W.C., with Cisterns; General Excavator and Tank Sinker, &c. 6, Belmore-street, off Albion-street, Surry Hills.

HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway), near Victoria Theatre.

J. LAWLER, Bedding Manufacturer, Importer of Iron Bedsteads, Curled Horsehair, Pulu, Flax, Fibre, &c., &c. AMERICAN and ENGLISH CHAIRS. 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

LEAKY ROOFS repaired. No cure, no pay. J. E. HOKIN, 117, Woolloomooloo-street.

MRS. BRITCHER, Accoucheuse, 7, Gipps-st., near Elizabeth-st. Has superior accommodation for ladies.

MR. E. T. NEWELL, Solicitor, 109, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—Awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medals six years successively for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry. Also THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1874. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-st.—The above Establishment will be closed from Good Friday until Tuesday.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH! New Discovery—Toothache cured in one moment.
Mr. GEORGE,
Surgeon Dentist, 17, Hunter-street, opposite Hamilton-street.
Artificial Teeth supplied, from a single tooth to full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

W. J. WESTON and CO., Official Managers of Mining Companies, Mining Agents, Metal and Ore Brokers, 5, Spring-street, Sydney.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION—1876.

FIRST DIVISION.—AGRICULTURAL.

1. Horses	9. Sugar
2. Cattle	10. Farm Produce
3. Sheep	11. Horticultural Produce
4. Pigs	12. Manures
5. Poultry	13. Implements and Machinery
6. Dogs	14. Silk.
7. Wool	
8. Wine	

SECOND DIVISION—NON-AGRICULTURAL.
1. Fine Arts
2. Apparatus and Application of Liberal Arts
3. Furniture and other objects for the use of Dwellings
4. Clothing, including Fabrics and other objects worn on the Person
5. Products of Mining Industry, Forestry, &c.
6. Apparatus and Processes used in the Common Arts
7. Food—Fresh, Preserved, and in various states of preservation
8. Artizans' Prizes
9. Public and Denominational School Prizes.

Easter Sunday	.. ..	April 16
Randwick Races	.. Monday	" 17
Exhibition opens	.. Tuesday	" 25
Sales commence (at 10 a.m.) .. and continue on following days	.. Wednesday	" 26
Exhibition closes for stock ..	.. Saturday	" 29
Exhibition closes on or about	.. Saturday,	May 6

Annual Ball, WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

I.—OPENING.
The Exhibition will be opened on the 25th April, at 12 o'clock noon, closing at 5 p.m.; open again at 7 p.m., and close at 10 p.m.; and be open daily subsequently from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., until Saturday, 29th of April, for Agricultural, and until about Saturday, the 6th May, at 10 p.m., for Non-Agricultural.

II.—ADMISSION.
MEMBERS FREE (admitted at 10 a.m. on the Opening Day, and at 9 a.m. on every subsequent day), on presentation of Member's ticket. But it shall be compulsory on any Governor or Member to sign his name on his ticket, if required to do so by the gate-keeper in charge of any entrance to the Exhibition grounds or building.
NON-MEMBERS.—One shilling each, per day or night.
N.B.—HOLDERS OF INVITATION CARDS for Opening Day have the same privilege as members, viz., of introducing ladies at 10 a.m.; the latter will have to pass through the turnstiles and pay the admission fee.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
ARRIVAL AND ARRANGEMENT OF EXHIBITS.—All exhibits intended for exhibition must be brought free of charge to the Society's grounds, bearing a distinctive mark; and that in farm and all other produce sections the exhibitors or their agents be requested to point out to the Steward where their respective exhibits are, in order that they may be identified and numbered according to the catalogue before being submitted to the judges.
No exhibit whatever will be admitted into the Society's grounds unless the attendant is in possession of the Secretary's receipt; and each exhibit, when it enters the ground, must be at once put into its proper place.
LIVE STOCK, excepting Poultry, Dogs, and Entire Horses, entered for Exhibition, must be brought to the Show Yard between the hours of noon and 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd April. Horses, Dogs, and Poultry, will be received until 9 a.m. on MONDAY, the 24th April.
FARM AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—All exhibits will be received on FRIDAY, 21st April, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY must be upon the ground by noon on TUESDAY, the 18th April, to allow ample time for trial.
WOOL to be delivered at the building on MONDAY, 17th April, 9 a.m.
ALL EXHIBITS in the NON-AGRICULTURAL DIVISION will have to be delivered free of charge (LOAN pictures excepted) at Exhibition Building, on TUESDAY, the 18th, at 9 a.m., and not LATER than FRIDAY, the 21st, at 4 p.m. In all cases the Exhibitor, or his agent, will have to produce the Secretary's receipt.
JULES JOUBERT.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION 1876.
Entries and applications for space in the NON-AGRICULTURAL Sections will be received until NOON, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.
Owing to the number of entries already received, it is necessary that early application be made.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.—ELECTION.—In pursuance of a writ received from the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, NOTICE is hereby given that a public MEETING of the Electors of the Electoral District of Parramatta will be held at noon on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1876, at the Hustings, corner of Church and George streets, Parramatta, for the nomination and election of one Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of Parramatta, in the room of Hugh Taylor, Esq., whose seat in the said Assembly hath been declared vacant.
In the event of more than one candidate being proposed, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on THURSDAY, the 20th day of April, 1876, at the following polling-places, viz.:—The Court-house, Parramatta; and a room in the building formerly known as the old Coach and Horses, corner of Church and Palmer streets, Parramatta.
The polling will commence at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.
JOHN GOLLEDGE, Returning Officer.
Parramatta, 4th April, 1876.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HARTLEY. ELECTION.
IN pursuance of a writ received from the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the Electoral District of Hartley, will be held, at noon, on THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1876, at the Court House, Hartley, for the nomination and election of one Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of Hartley in the room of Thomas Brown, Esq., whose seat in the said Assembly hath been declared vacant.
In the event of more than one candidate being proposed, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on FRIDAY, 21st April, 1876, at the following polling-places, viz.:—
Hartley, Rylstone, Redbank (Tarana), Oberon, Wallerawang, Crown Ridge (Mudgee Road), Ilford, Glen Alice (Capertee), Lithgow Valley, and Mount Victoria.
The polling will commence at 9 a.m., and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.
EDWIN BARTON, Returning-officer.
Wallerawang, 30th March, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that his Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint RYDAL a place for taking the poll at Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral district of Hartley.
EDWIN BARTON,
Returning-Officer for Hartley.
Wallerawang, 11th April, 1876.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

WANTED everybody to try S. B. BURGE'S superior BAKING POWDER. It makes bread, puddings, and pastry light and wholesome, without the aid of yeast. Captains of vessels, diggers, and miners should never be without a stock of S. B. BURGE'S superior BAKING POWDER. It is pronounced by all medical men who have tried it to be superior to any other, not having that peculiar taste so common to all English and colonial made baking powder. Manufactory: Parramatta and Goulburn, New South Wales.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, best brands, on SALE, by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.—Thos. L. Coombe, Merchants' Millers' and Bakers' agent. 35, Bligh-street.

SILK-DRESSED superfine, fine, and seconds FLOUR, Wheat Meal, Maize Meal, Patent Meal, Bran, and Pollard, best qualities at the lowest prices. JOHN REDGATE and SON, Sussex-street South, and Yurong-street.

SALMON, in half-barrels, prime quality, on SALE, O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

POTATOES, POTATOES, on SALE, and now landing at Grafton Wharf, ex Lady Darling, from Warrnambool, 500 tons potatoes.
E. SMITH and CO., 131, Sussex-street.

RICHARD SIM and CO., Sydney Steam Flour Mills (formerly Breillat's mill), Grafton Wharf, Sydney. Superfine Household and Seconds Flour of very best qualities; also, Sharps, Pollard, Bran, and Maize Meal.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Margarey and Hart's superfine, on SALE. BRIGHT, BROS., and CO., 52, Pitt-st.

CARROTS, ex MACEDON, prime sample, and PUMPKINS. E. TINSLEY, Haymarket.

OATS, prime Tartarian, and Feed Oats and Adelaide Cape BARLEY. E. TINSLEY, Haymarket.

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street and Barker's-lane.

TENDERS.

FOR SALE, BY TENDERS, the PLANT of the New Zealand Distillery Company—consisting of
Copper Wash Still, 1906 gallons
Ditto Steam Still, 829 gallons
Ditto Steam or Fire Still, 610 gallons
Ditto ditto ditto, 290 gallons
Worm Tub
Spirits of Wine Still
Copper Pipes
Cocks
Vats
Pump.
The above have only been used by the New Zealand Distillery Company for about three years; are in excellent order; a full description of which can be seen on application at the HERALD Office. Tenders wanted up till 30th April, f.o.b. at Port Chalmers, addressed
To the Directors of the
Albion, Brewing, and Malting Company,
Dunedin, N. Z.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.
TENDERS are invited for the erection of two Ward Pavilions, C and D.
The works may be tendered for as follows:—
1. Masonry and brickwork.
2. Carpentery and finishing trades.
3. Plastering.
4. Or the whole in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the office of the Architects, to whom tenders endorsed "Tender for Pavilions Prince Alfred Hospital," are to be delivered on or before MONDAY, the 22nd May.
Security will be required for the due performance of the works.
Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Architects' office.
MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects.
165, Pitt-street, April 11, 1876.

TENDERS invited until 1st May, for Erection of Two Stone Houses on the Good Hope Estate. Plans at my office, 168, Pitt-street, opposite City Bank.
FERD. REUSS, Jun., Architect.

TENDERS required for Plastering House. Apply back St. Matthias's Church, Paddington.

TENDERS will be received by the Board until 25th instant, for Deepening and Covering underground Water Tank, Public School, Leichhardt, Balmain Road. Specification may be seen at Schoolhouse.
HENRY LONGFIELD BLACK, Hon. Secretary.

TO CABINET MAKERS and UPHOLSTERERS.
CABINET MAKERS and UPHOLSTERERS desirous of tendering for the supply of Furniture required from time to time for Government offices, are informed that TENDERS for such supplies are opened every Tuesday, and offers from all competent persons are invited. Particulars may be obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office Hyde Park.
JAMES BARNET, Colonial Architect.
13th April, 1876.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
PAINTING LAMP PILLARS, BRACKETS, &c.
TENDERS are invited for Painting, twice within the next twelve months, the whole of the Street Lamp Pillars, Brackets, Frames, and Lanterns, belonging to this Company. Tenders to specify at per lamp, and to be sent in not later than the 26th day of April, 1876, addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed, "Tenders for Painting." Further particulars as to colour, &c., may be obtained by applying to the Company's Engineer.
E. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Australian Gas-light Co.'s Office,
12th April, 1876.

FOR SALE, by tender, a four-post AWNING, in front of 544, George-street. Purchaser to take it away.
MYERS and SOLOMON.

TENDER FOR CARPENTER.—Plans and specifications at A. M'DONALD'S, Rose-street, Darlington.

TO DRAINERS.—Tenders are invited for a quantity of DRAINAGE, in Victoria-street. Plans and specifications, 235, Palmer-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate Tenders are invited for the Erection of THREE STABLES and COACH-HOUSES, in Oxford-street. Plans and specifications, 235, Palmer-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

MACHINERY.

WANTED, a Wire Flour-dressing MACHINE. Boylson and Sons, Ashfield.

TO ENGINEERS and OTHERS.—Wanted, at once, a 12 or 16 h.-p. Portable ENGINE, with winding gear.
J. B. WINSHIP, Newcastle.
April 12th, 1876.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACADEMY OF ART.—The Exhibition of Works of Colonial Art will be closed THIS DAY (Good Friday), to be reopened on SATURDAY, and to continue open daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., until further notice. Admission, one shilling; children under 12, sixpence. Members, free, on production of their tickets.
N.B.—The Academy's Exhibition will not be removed, as in previous years, to the Agricultural Society's Exhibition in Alfred Park.
E. DU FAUR, Hon. Sec.
Elizabeth-street North, 13th April, 1876.

£5 REWARD for the Prosecution of the Person or Persons who slanderously made use of my name in connection with the Water Supply of Camperdown.
ROBERT BURTON. April 10th, 1876.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of DUGALD M'CULLUM, Singleton.—Creditors are requested to furnish particulars of their claims to the undersigned, care of John Frazer and Co., without delay. Robert Gray, James Ewan, trustees.

SYDNEY AND ILLAWARRA.

"If any of you know any cause, or just impediment, why Sydney and Illawarra should not be joined together, ye are to declare it." (Old saying altered.)

Sydney and Illawarra stand as bride and bridegroom, ready to be wedded. Their union would be a blessing to both, and fruitful in advantages to the colony. Mr. Lackey, as Minister for Works, stands prepared to give the blushing bride away, and to bless the auspicious event with a national dowry. Is there any one who will forbid the banns?

I, says Mr. Parkes—I forbid the banns. And why, Mr. Parkes, and why do YOU forbid the banns? Why it was YOU who encouraged the first flirtation. It was YOU who told Illawarra that you had discovered her secret, and knew her longings for Sydney. It was YOU who encouraged her hopes, and bade her be of good cheer, for that, though there were enemies to the Union, it would certainly be brought about before long, and might happen much sooner than people expected. You gave the courtship your benediction in advance, and caused yourself to be looked upon as one of the sympathizing and generous patrons whom the happy couple would for ever bless. How come you now to forbid the banns?

Ah! says Mr. Parkes, circumstances alter cases. I have an interest now in preventing this union. I want to wed Jervis Bay to Melbourne, and that union can never be brought about if Illawarra is united to Sydney.

And how comes it, Mr. Parkes, that you have acquired this new interest, opposed to what you once thought to be for the good of the colony? Is it because when Prime Minister you abused your position, as a trustee of the public property, to pick out the eyes of the public estate, and, in concert with another trustee, equally guilty, you possessed yourself of coal land in Jamberoo? And is it not in order to secure for your Jamberoo coal a monopoly of the Melbourne market that you desire to prevent the Wollongong coal from being brought by rail to Sydney? Ought you not, under such circumstances, to give up the representation of East Sydney? Ought you to profess to be the guardian of the interests of a constituency to which you are seeking to deny a benefit in order that you may put money into your pocket at its expense? Be consistent in your attachments. If you want to establish a coal port in Jervis Bay, which will withdraw some trade from Sydney, represent Jervis Bay in Parliament; but do not sail under false colours; do not cajole the working men of East Sydney, by pretending that you love them, when you are working underground to deny them the cheap fuel and cheap food of Illawarra.

But enough of Mr. Parkes. Here is another objector from another quarter. Here is a voice from Newcastle. I, says Mr. Dibbs, I forbid the banns. YOU! Mr. Dibbs. A member of West Sydney. Why do YOU forbid the banns? Why do YOU deny to the householders and manufacturers of West Sydney cheap coal for their consumption? Because, says Mr. Dibbs, I am interested in coal mines in Newcastle, and it suits me that Newcastle should be the coal port of the colony. Then, in that case, you would be more in your place, as the representative of Newcastle. If the metropolis is to be sacrificed to Newcastle, and if you are to make money out of the sacrifice, let some one else be the member for West Sydney.

Are the country members going to unite with the two traitorous members for Sydney?

Sydney and Illawarra have never grudged the country the railways that have been made INLAND, no matter whether profitable or not. Is the country to grudge the metropolis a line calculated to add IMMENSELY to its prosperity?

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

THE admission of India to the Postal Union on the 1st of July next will cause a reduction of the postage between that Empire and Great Britain; and the charge upon Australian letters sent via Brindisi will be lowered from 9d. to 8d., the rate via Southampton remaining as heretofore. Meantime it is fast becoming the opinion of the men of business here that unless some radical improvement is effected in the San Francisco Mail Service, it might as well not exist at all. To-day merchants have to answer three homeward mails—(1), the San Francisco mail, which should have arrived on the 3rd instant, but was eleven days late, coming in simultaneously with (2) the Brindisi letters; while (3) yesterday turned up the Queensland mail, some three weeks overdue. What the Zealandia and Australia and sister ships may do may afford good ground of hope; but the present feeling is that if the service cannot be conducted with much greater speed and regularity it had better be abolished and the £40,000 or £50,000 a year thus saved thrown into emigration. Compared with the other colonies, New South Wales votes a small sum for this purpose; and it is no wonder that the late-born zeal for railway extension is pronounced here to be of little use unless the hands are imported which are to execute these and other necessary public works. Nor is it pleasant for your friends in this country to hear it said that your policy is to let other colonies pay for bringing men out, and then draw them into your service. What is desired is that New South Wales should bear her share in the importation of labour, and lose no opportunity of developing her matchless natural resources.

Mr. Forster's appointment was referred to by me in my last letter. Two days after it was made he was courteously invited by Lord Carnarvon, who shows a hearty desire to consult the interests of his wide-spread family. The new Agent-General enters upon his work with the advantage, or disadvantage, as the case may be, of following a very genial man, as we always found Sir Charles Cowper to be. We trust that as he becomes known he will secure the hearty esteem of the chief friends of the colony in London, whose desire it will be to offer him every facility in the transaction of his responsible work.

While upon colonial affairs, I may allude to the contemplated return to Sydney of the Rev. Mr. Boyce. He will not sail in all probability till after the next Conference. Then he will go with the sincere regrets of his many friends here, but with the confidence that he is returning to a former scene of useful work, to end his days amongst those owning family relationship with him, and honouring him for his long career of consistent usefulness.

The wool sales began three days ago with a very short supply. Easterly winds had kept out a large number of vessels, and there was a general feeling that the sales should have been delayed a few days. The fact that within the last two days no fewer than twenty Australian wool ships have arrived, is held to support this view; and it is argued that foreign buyers will not come over for a small sale where competition is likely to be severe. However, the postponement was not adopted, and only 96,000 bales really came up for sale. Messrs. Willans and Overbury say "there was a full attendance of both home and foreign buyers, and considerable spirit in the biddings. The selection of Australian and New Zealand wools was not large enough to test the market, but Capes, which were offered in quantity, ruled in average at about last sale's closing prices—the best snow-whites, however, showing a slight decline, and fleece wools a slight advance on the rates then current." One result of the state of arrivals is that the next sales are pushed forward nearly a whole month, beginning on the 28th March. This is with the evident desire, as I hinted some time ago, of having five series this year.

I see it stated that the Co-operative Credit Bank had a branch at Melbourne. Let Sydney be thankful that it was spared the like. The evidence given yesterday at the examination of Richard Banner Oakley, shows more conclusively than ever the reckless character of the whole undertaking. Mr. R. A. Maclean, appointed receiver under the Bankruptcy Act, showed that the books were not written up properly, that the cash-book was in pencil and ceased ten months ago, that the liabilities were upwards of £41,000, and the amount of cash in the bank 3s. 1d., with £200 worth of postage stamps, that £12,000 had been spent on advertising, and four lecturers employed to go round the country in support of the bank at a salary of £20 per week. There were sixty branches, and at nearly all of them there was a considerable amount of furniture with large unpaid claims due to the agents. The marvel is how such an affair could live on for a whole year, when its recklessness was known, and several papers had exposed it. It is a proof how many gullible people there are in this age, and how blindly men grasp at offers of high interest (in this case 18 per cent. per annum, payable monthly), refusing to see the invariable connection between high interest and large risk.

The trial of the Eupion Fuel Company directors came to an end yesterday, with a verdict acquitting them of the charge of forming a conspiracy to defraud, but convicting four of their number of "conspiring to impose on the Stock Exchange Committee by false and fraudulent means, in order to obtain their recognition of the company by an official quotation of the shares in their list." One of the jurors wished to make some remarks upon the laxity of the Stock Exchange, but he was checked by the assurance that the committee of the Exchange had made an alteration of rules especially to meet such cases of pretended allotment of shares.

In the debate which took place last night in the House of Commons on the proposed change in the Royal Style and Titles, opinion wavered between "Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of India," and "Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India," as the fitter title to be assumed by her Majesty. Mr. Lowe, member for the University of London, objected to both, one of his reasons being that the Queen is sovereign of other dominions besides India:—

"When we remember how we gained our colonies—gained them, not with fighting and conquering races our own equals in civilization, but gained them by the exercise of strong common sense. We have planted them with hardy and industrious races, the future mothers of nations, and themselves the seats of great empires. There is nothing of which England has more reason to be proud; and this work has been done without the shedding of one drop of blood. We have founded colonies, like Australia; and what do you think these great communities will say if they find that India is selected to be placed above them all—India, which is in no respect of so much importance to this country as these colonies? We are putting aside our own flesh and blood, our own descendants, who have vindicated the character of England by their industry and success, in order to bestow this extraordinary mark of Royal favour upon India. As a colonist myself, I know something about them; and I should be sorry to think that which I do not believe—that our fellow countrymen there are indifferent to the connection with England or to the necessity of maintaining it. No doubt it would be a sufficient answer to say that the colonies were mentioned in the Royal style; but the colonies never have been mentioned."

Mr. W. E. Forster to some extent shared the same feeling, quoting a proclamation of the Queen in Council to the princes and people of India, dated December, 1858, which began:—Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and Australasia;" and he thought the immense development of the Australian colonies raised them out of the rank of dependencies. Mr. Disraeli argued in reply that the dependencies were "contained in Great Britain and Ireland. Therefore," he said, "as to the alleged slur, I think, on the contrary, it would be a slur to introduce the names of the colonies into this bill. It would be a slur if you told the men of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand that they were no longer to rank among the population of Great Britain and Ireland."

Another lively debate took place on the purchase by the Government of the Suez Canal shares. Here Mr. Disraeli thought to pass all quickly by, but was checked by the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, who were evidently resolved that the occasion should not pass without administering a severe lecture on the dangers of political financing.

The Royal Commission on the treatment of fugitive slaves by commanders of her Majesty's ships continues to be ridiculed as a poor way of escaping from a difficulty. Mr. *Punch*, who is ever ready to support the common sense of the public with the aid of his wit, represents Mr. Disraeli as a conjuror. Upon the table before him is seen a ball labelled "second slave circular," and in his hand a cone. "Now, ladies and gentlemen," he begins, "where you formerly saw first circular, my art has now produced circular No. 2; and if I put down the extinguisher (which you will observe is named Royal Commission), you will find circular No. 2 vanish in like manner."

A life of Lord Palmerston is about to be issued. He possessed a remarkable faculty of sleep which greatly contributed to preserve his energies unimpaired. This faculty is inherited by Mr. Gladstone, who said a few days ago in private:—"I never remember to have lost sleep through any Parliamentary excitement; indeed, only only once did I have a broken night. I had been felling a large tree, and had to leave off before the work was finished. In the night a storm arose, and I could not sleep for fear lest the tree should be blown down and the work taken out of my hands."

The union of the Presbyterians in England is to be signalised by the raising of a large fund towards which an anonymous donor has given the sum of £25,000.

CREDE.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 16.

THE most important political event of the last month was the deliverance of Count Andrassy's reform note to the sovereign of the Sublime Porte at Constantinople. The contents of this document became generally known soon after, and it shows now how incorrect were all the rumours which had spread before about the note. Count Andrassy states expressly that those promises of reform contained in the Trade of October 2nd, and in the Firman of December 12th, of 1875, which cannot even be applied to the insurgent provinces, would be insufficient, even if they should be effected in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. This Firman does not guarantee any liberty of religion, nor the cessation of the late system of leasing, nor does it affect the taxes. The Imperial Powers claim not a smaller circle of reforms than the firman of December 12th, but on the contrary, great changes and enlargements of the reform programme of the Sultan. Count Andrassy demands the establishment of religious liberty, a modification of the system of collecting tithes, the granting of facilities to agriculturists, the application of a portion of the revenues of the insurgent provinces to local improvements, and the appointment of a mixed commission of Mussulmen and Christians to watch over the execution of these reforms. The Porte, acting with commendable promptitude, formally accepted the main points in the Andrassy note. Only a few days have elapsed between the formal communication of this very important document and the return of an answer, almost quite as important. By this fact we can form an idea of the gravity with which the present situation is regarded by the Sultan and his advisers. They saw plainly that greater evils might arise if they were to lose time by putting off their answers to a more convenient season. The Porte has, of course, frankly announced its intention to apply in the disturbed provinces the five leading proposals which constitute the backbone of the Austrian Note. The Austrian Premier and his allies desired to remove the active causes of disaffection, thereby restoring tranquillity in a much afflicted region, to prevent the outburst of civil strife in other quarters, and lay the bases for institutions which would become durable. By this process the condition of the people would be ameliorated, and the framework of Moslem rule would be rendered less liable to abrupt shocks in the future. That these projects will be entirely successful is generally doubted, but they seem suited to a special emergency, and likely to furnish a fair starting point for the development of a solid, satisfactory system. As a political fact, the indorsement of the Note, supported by those Powers who signed the Paris Treaty, is an incident of considerable value, and the mode in which it has been obtained is not entitled to much less attention. By a collective operation the six Courts have drawn from the Sultan a fresh series of promises, which will be registered in a more formal manner than any since 1856 have been. But if the adequate enforcement of stipulated reforms is one side of the bargain, the early submission of the insurgents is surely another. Austria and Russia, by counsel and pressure, can easily bring Prince Nikita to reason, and the mere refusal of provisions would, probably, compel the bands of mountaineers to disperse. Still, we cannot look forward with any strong hope to the entire cessation of anxiety respecting the ever-threatening Eastern question.

With great suspense all Germany has been looking forward to the opening of the English Parliament, as some enlightenments were expected regarding the position of the Government concerning the Oriental question and Egypt. The different hopes were somewhat disappointed. Regarding foreign politics, the opening speech was very detailed, but it contained no particulars regarding the above-mentioned points which were not already generally known. The attack of several leaders of the Opposition on the Suez Canal affair, which had been signalized beforehand, was not worth mentioning. The English policy in regard to Turkey has been completely sanctioned by Mr. Gladstone, and the addresses have been accepted in both Houses. Remarkable in them is only the declaration of Mr. Disraeli, that in times of peace the acquisition of the Suez Canal shares was another guarantee for the intercourse between England and India; but that he could give no further explanation about England's measures in the Mediterranean and the Levant in case of war. He was only at liberty to say that England, without following an aggressive policy, would not give up her strong positions in the Mediterranean. Amongst the documents presented to the English Parliament regarding the Suez Canal affair, there is also a communication from Lord Odo Russell, English Ambassador in Berlin, wherein he says that Prince Bismarck had given his fullest approbation to the subject. For all those who had followed the development of affairs in the Orient, and especially in Egypt, the position of the German Government concerning this question could not seem doubtful. France had for a long time past regarded Turkey, as well as Egypt, as her especial dominion, wherein she could freely govern. With the decline of the Second Empire, and the loss of the most powerful position in Europe, the great charm was lost, which up to that time had surrounded France in the eyes of the Orientals. The Turkish and Egyptian statesmen turned their back upon the fallen friend and looked at the new rising sun, Germany. France, wishing, above all, to keep up the old traditions, tried all possible means to struggle against the growing influence of Germany, but without success. Nevertheless, the French diplomacy had not hesitated to begin all possible intrigues by which to win back the lost ground, when England's interposition in the Suez Canal affair suddenly changed matters completely, and delivered Egypt altogether from the influence of France, certainly to the satisfaction of Germany. A campaign has been opened at Cairo. French capitalists and English capitalists are bidding against each other for the loan which is necessary, primarily to rescue Egypt from a financial pressure which was becoming unbearable, and secondly to enable her to liquidate or consolidate her floating debt. The terms offered by either side are said to be hard. The Khedive must abandon, it is stated, a certain portion of his revenue, and the loan will only be advanced in instalments as the liabilities of the Egyptian Government become due. Competition, however, may lessen the severity of the conditions.

The Khedive received two millions from the French group, which probably involves their contracting for a large loan, the term for the conclusion of which is fixed for March 20. The conditions now under discussion between the Khedive and the French financiers, are for a loan of eighteen millions, to be repaid in ten years, at 9 per cent., with the guarantee I have already mentioned. The money will be expended as follows: in the discharge of the floating State debt, 12½ millions, and in payments of debts contracted in Egypt itself four and half millions. Something must be deducted for commissions, said to be heavy, and the small surplus remaining will be kept in hand for current purposes, 1876 income being somewhat anticipated.

The Khedive appears to be dissatisfied at the backwardness of England in supporting the efforts of Egypt to put her affairs in order. He has hinted that Mr. Cave's mission hindered rather than facilitated financial operations, and is reported to have laid stress upon the pecuniary and trade sacrifices made in repressing the slave trade, and in carrying out the Suez Canal, and to have generally conveyed the impression, that he felt that England had left him in the lurch, although frankly avowing that he preferred Sir G. Elliot's project to that of France, despite the foregoing of sovereign rights entailed thereby; but that money was necessary, which Sir G. Elliot could not give, whilst the French party could.

The German Parliament has finished its sessions. They were not rich in interesting moments. Only on the day before the close of Parliament Prince Bismarck, in a long speech, took the opportunity to particularize the aims of the German policy. He animadverted upon the misrepresentation of facts and the calumnious statements of the Press, which last spring were carried to the point of inventing an alleged war peril in newspapers, to which a semi-official character was even attributed. The Imperial Chancellor emphatically denied the existence of semi-official papers and correspondence, and said, "We live in a state of the most profound peace; we have no wish for conquest, and are contented with what we have. We have no thought of threatening any one, and nevertheless this sort of rumour constantly crops up!" These words from such a man have created great sensation throughout Europe, and everybody certainly joins in the wish that the words of the great German politician and statesman may come true.

There is continually much writing and talking going on about the complete peace between State and Church which is soon to take place. Rumours about this subject rise and die away again, as they have no foundation in fact. A pamphlet has been recently published by one of the most eminent Ultramontane leaders, advocating a compromise between Berlin and Rome. It is entitled "Culturkampf; or, Peace between Church and State;" but Herr Peter Reichensperger, its author, is not, however, likely to produce by his work practical results. Herr Reichensperger leaves the Government the alternative between abrogating the new ecclesiastical laws or entering into special negotiations with the Pope; but the laws cannot be abolished without Parliament, and if a German or Prussian Parliament could be induced to do away with the anti-Popery laws it would probably be in the humour to do away with many other important things too. As to Government applying to the Pope personally, one hardly knows what good could come of it, seeing that for the negotiations to bear fruit it would require to be sanctioned by Parliament. But the fact is, that while the present Government exists that Pope, who has been repeatedly declared by them an enemy of Germany, humanity, and culture, cannot hope to receive a friendly communication, unless intimating his willingness to recognise the law as it stands. In the course of the last two weeks, Prince Ledochowsky, the Archbishop of Posen, was set at liberty, having completed the term of imprisonment awarded for the non-payment of a fine of £2200. Before his release he declared that he would not refrain from interfering in the administration of his diocese, although deposed by sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court Upon this, he was given to understand that he would not be permitted to reside in Posen, Silesia, or the adjoining districts of Brandenburg and Prussia; and that if he were to attempt to take up his residence in any of the interdicted localities, he would be "interned" in the city of Torgau, in Prussian Saxony. Archbishop Ledochowsky then declared his determination to proceed to Rome accompanied by some Polish noblemen, a large number of whom had waited upon him at the prison of Ostrowo. The bishop arrived at Berlin on the 5th of February, and on the next day continued his journey south. On the way, between Ostrowo and Berlin, he received the intelligence of his promotion to a Cardinalship.

In accordance with the request of the German Government, the Italian Government have authorized the Florence Court of Justice to deliver to Count Arnim the sentence of the Supreme Tribunal, and the summons of the Lower Court to return here and go to prison. Should the Count not comply with the invitation sent him, it is probable that more stringent measures will be adopted. The Count's case has just led to the enactment of a supplementary clause to the Criminal Court Bill, intended to remove all doubts as to the nature of the offence committed by him. The clause in the amended form passed by the House runs as follows:—"An official in the service of the Foreign Office of the German Empire who violates official secrecy by illegally communicating to others documents officially entrusted or accessible to him, or instructions, or the contents of instructions, given him by his superiors, will be punished with imprisonment or with a fine not exceeding 5000 mark (shillings), unless a severer penalty is inflicted under some other statute." The like punishment is to be awarded to an official intrusted with, or acting as a member of, a foreign mission, who designedly acts contrary to official instructions, or who, with the intention of leading his superior officer astray, reports to him fictitious or misrepresented facts. These provisions are to be equally applied whether the offence has been committed in Germany or in foreign parts. The law passed with all votes excepting those of the Ultramontanes and the Advanced Left.

A dreadful accident happened during the first week of February in France. The pit of a coal mine near St. Etienne began to burn by a miner dropping his lamp, and 216 men were killed, as it was impossible to enter the burning pit, and no help could be brought to the unhappy creatures below, who all had to perish. All means were tried, but when the fire was somewhat mastered nothing but disfigured corpses were brought to light. The fire burnt for about three days, moist earth was continually let down into the mine, but no human endeavour could save the wretched victims of this misfortune. The bodies which were recovered were partly so much disfigured that they could not be recognised. All classes of the French population are greatly moved by this terrible catastrophe, and large sums have already been collected for the relief of the widows and orphans, and the distressed families of the lost bread-winners. Particularly Lyons, which has accorded great substantial assistance to the little neighbouring town.

But now to brighter scenes, which will I hope be interesting to your lady readers.

The festivities at Court and amongst the highest circles of society are in full flourish.

All the Ambassadors and Ministers give their balls and dinner-parties to which the Court with all its members generally assists. These re-unions are of course somewhat alike as the same ceremonial reigns everywhere, and the difference is only in the variety of ladies' dresses. To give an idea of these balls we will add a short description of the last ball at the house of the English Ambassador. From half-past 9 o'clock p.m. the different princes and princesses of the Royal house began to arrive, received on the entrance of the assembly rooms by the military plenipotentiary of the English Embassy, General Walker, and at the foot of the stairs leading to the ball-room by the Ambassador himself. At 10 o'clock p.m. their Majesties the Emperor William and Empress Augusta appeared, received by the Ambassador and his wife. The Emperor then led the Ambassadress, Lady Russell, and the Ambassador, Lord Odo Russell, offered his arm to the Empress, so they entered the first reception-room. After a short greeting ceremony with all the members of the Royal family and the others invited, the Court went into the ball-room.

The Emperor and Lady O. Russell
The Empress and Lord O. Russell
The Crown Prince and Princess Charles
Prince Charles and the Crown Princess
Prince Augusta of Wurtemberg and Princess Frederick Charles
Princess Marie (eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles) and Prince Alexander
Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of Prince Frederick Charles) and Erb Prince of Meiningen
Princess of Sax-Meiningen and Prince Frederic of Hohenzollern.

The august ladies were led to a "haut pas" placed on the short wall of the ballroom just below the life-size picture of Queen Victoria, of England. On both sides of this are the pictures of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, which for this night were surrounded by fresh garlands. The Empress took the middle seat, wearing a toilette of blue and white damask and velvet, trimmed with double branches of artificial flowers, the head-dress consisting of a diamond crown and flowers. The Crown Princess had the second middle seat, wearing a pale yellow satin toilette, trimmed with lace and flowers, and a diamond crown on the head, neck and arms covered with diamonds. Princess Charles wore a peach-coloured dress, Princess Frederick Charles a pale water-blue, the Princesses Marie and Elizabeth pink satin. Shortly after the entrance of the Court, the dance began, in which the unmarried princesses took part. At a quarter to 12 the Court entered the spacious eating-room, where a "buffet" was arranged; the other guests went to a dining-room on the lower floor, where another "buffet" awaited them likewise. After the supper the Empress and all the Princesses left the festivity, while the Emperor and the Princes stayed till about 1 o'clock, passing the rows of the invited in live and merry talk, speaking to almost everybody, and looking on near the dancers. The ball finished shortly after 2 o'clock.

In this way almost all the balls in the "*grande monde*" pass; only in the house of the French Ambassador the guests generally stay much later, the Vicomte de Goutant-Biron being himself very lively, and animating the younger guests of his festivities to enjoy themselves as long as possible. Another kind of balls take place in Berlin twice during the season, in the Royal Opera House, called the subscription balls. They bring a large revenue, which is destined for the widow and orphan fund of the workmen belonging to the Royal stages. Tickets are to be had at high rates, but only of families of good renown and character. No single ladies are admitted, nobody with the least doubtful character or career. The great attraction of these balls is the presence of the Court. At 9 p.m. the Emperor and Empress, Crown Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Charles, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, with their two eldest daughters, the Princes George and Alexander, in short all the members of the Royal family assemble. All the ambassadors with all their ladies and secretaries, the generals and ministers, and all the highest families of the country are present, many of them coming from their country seats only for the purpose of assisting these balls. The whole room of the house and the stage are invited into one large ballroom, where all that the kingdom contains of "noblesse," birth, rank, youth, beauty, and riches are invited to amuse themselves, and at the same time to benefit the poor. After the Royal family has assembled a polonaise begins, in which the Court takes part—a scene so brilliant that it is one of the best memories to have assisted such a ball. The first subscription ball this year took place on the 28th of January. The assembly was almost larger than ever before—these balls being part of the Prussian traditions, as about 100 years ago the first impulse for these entertainments originated and has since then always proved a blessing to those poor who benefit by it. The Empress wore at this first ball a white silk dress, representing in its trimming the sea with its plants and colours. The train being pale green satin with garlands of sea roses, the dress with garlands of seaweeds in different colours, the headdress consisting of a full wreath of diamond flowers. The Crown Princess wore a white satin dress trimmed all over with Honiton lace, and no other jewellery on the august lady but pearls, but pearls of such quantity and quality as I have never before seen united on one person. Princess Charles wore a white damask dress and a scarlet velvet train, jewellery of emeralds and diamonds on neck, arms, and head. Princess Frederick Charles, white silk dress, trimmed almost all over with May flowers (lilies of the valley), her two daughters, pale blue silk, with pale blue crape over, trimmed with blue flowers, the head-dresses consisting of little blue flower branches, with diamonds for the flower cups—very simple, but most becoming. After the polonaise, the members of the Court retired to their boxes, where they took ices, coifures, nougats, &c., and at 11 o'clock took part in a second polonaise, after which the ladies of the Royal family left the ball, the Emperor staying till 1 o'clock with all the Princes. The Emperor addressed different persons amongst the visitors, particularly talked to several ladies; so did the Crown Prince and the other Princes. People in Germany can just as well dance for charity as they do in France, only that the Berlin subscription ball makes a wonderful impression by the presence of the Sovereign and all belonging to his house.

OUR LETTER FROM ROME.

ROME, FEBRUARY 19.

ONE subject, and one subject only—the Carnival—occupies the public mind in the fullest extension of the term. All, rich and poor, high and low, Romans and strangers without exception, think and talk of nothing but the Carnival. It has for the last week been a source of daily increasing anxiety to every one, for the interests of all were at stake. Once upon a time, no doubt, the Carnival was merely a season given up to fun and nonsense of the most absurd description, but now a large commercial element has entered into it, so that while the rich and idle, the young and the gay, have anxiously watched the continued bad weather of the last fortnight with forebodings of their anticipated pleasure being spoiled by its continuance, hundreds of others have been trembling with apprehension as to the difference the rain might make in their balance-sheets. But it is not only those who have day books and ledgers—these things also are to be found in Rome now, as well as missals and lives of Sainte—but thousands of the lower classes look forward to the Carnival, as to a Providence, which if kind to them, may assuage their needs for many months. There are the makers of confetti,—hemp seeds coated over with plaster of paris until they assume the size of small peas and the appearance of comfits, which it is part of the frolic to shower upon your friends until—if they are insane enough to venture into the Corso with dark clothes on—they become as white as millers. Of these confetti many hundreds of thousands of pounds weight are thrown during the ten days the Carnival lasts. Five hundred pounds a day is a moderate average for each balcony or carriage full of people to dispose of in playfully assaulting their acquaintances and the public in general. Then there are the numbers of men, women, and children who turn out into the open country around Rome to gather the violets, anemonies, daffodils, and other flowers with which the fields are carpeted at this season; the hundreds of others busy all the time, and late into each night, in tying them into little bouquets, of which again, each carriage can get rid of an immense quantity in the course of an afternoon. These are the common bouquets sold at a penny each, but there are the others, composed of garden flowers, in making up which—again by thousands—many more people are employed almost night and day, while the time lasts. Then there are the vendors of these flowers and confetti, to say nothing of the variety of other things used as ammunition in the Carnival warfare, chief among which are bon-bons of all kinds done up in the most fanciful shapes. Of all these, and many others, poor people, make if the weather is fine, a plentiful harvest, and great is the corresponding want and suffering when a rainy Carnival spoils their trade.

But on this occasion, far more than the usual preparations have been made, and all entirely from a commercial point of view. Rome has still to depend upon the annual influx of strangers, and a bare season has exactly the same disastrous effect stagnation in trade has in a manufacturing town. This year the number of visitors is very far below the average, while on the other hand, the supply to meet their demands, whether as regards apartments and hotels for their accommodation, or the thousand and one things produced in Rome,—cameos, mosaics, bronzes, Roman scarfs, Roman pearls, Etruscan jewellery, &c., &c., to say nothing of sculpture and painting—to gratify their tastes, is greater than ever; in fact, as the number of visitors from all nations, and particularly from England and the United States, has steadily, and even rapidly increased during the last ten or fifteen years, so has the commerce, their coming has created, increased also, but with somewhat over sanguine reliance upon no falling off in the demand taking place. Why there should be fewer strangers than usual this year can be easily accounted for through the many great failures in England and America. But there is also another cause, and of rather a curious kind, which has had its effect, viz., the tax imposed in the United States upon the importation of made-up ladies' dresses, no matter whether worn or not. In its effort to pay off as rapidly as possible the enormous debt created by the civil war, the United States Government put enormous duties upon almost all articles of importation, and especially upon silks, satins, and other things of the kind having to do with ladies' attire unmade. But the ladies of the "upper ten" were equal to the occasion, and quickly resolved that if their "fine things"—and the American ladies are by no means indifferent to dressing well—were to cost them nearly double, they might as well enjoy the advantage themselves, as allow it to pass into the hands of the Minister of Finance. The difference would pay the travelling expenses of a journey to Europe including a scamper through the British Isles, and a trip to Rome, and permit of their laying in a wardrobe at Paris for the price—milliners' bills, steamship and railway fares all included—the same things, minus the latest Paris fashions—no small consideration, would cost in New York or Boston. The consequence was a considerable increase in the American visitors to Europe; each lady returning with a cargo of bonnets, dresses, shawls, and all the other innumerable "fixings" of both under and outer clothing not always for her own wear alone. This feminine "blockade running" was carried on with such success and impunity, that at last the Minister of Finance, becoming aware how his flank had been turned by the fair Amazons of the fifth, and other fashionable avenues, struck this new and rapidly increasing import trade, and passed a sumptuary law by which each lady, arriving from abroad, was limited to three made-up dresses and other things in proportion, all excess beyond which has now to pay duty of a considerably more than nominal amount, no regard being had to wear and tear. The result is, that Paris and Rome are bitterly complaining in consequence of the decrease in the number of visitors, through the serious diminution in the American contingent. No doubt also, that the great Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia has had its effect, but the new tax on ladies' wear, has been the most potent, apart from the failures. As the Roman season advanced and but few visitors arrived, the hotel proprietors, apartment letters, and shopkeepers, all of whom have much at stake, and mostly on borrowed capital, comforted themselves with the idea, first, that the season was a little later than usual; then that people would flock in by Christmas, and as time went by found new reasons for being hopeful; but when the first half of the season was past, and Carnival drawing near, they began to get alarmed. What could be done? was asked, to bring the wanted customers, and then with one accord they set to work to organise a brilliant Carnival in the hopes of attracting them. Influential committees were formed, and all kinds of diversions planned to make it as gay as possible. In addition to the usual absurdities of the Corso—the masking and pelting each other with *confetti* bouquets and bonbons—there is to be a grand costume ball in the Palace of the Conservatori on the Capital, a fancy fair in the Piazza Navona, which is to be hung with garlands by day, and lighted with innumerable Chinese lanterns by night, and an illumination of the grand old ruins of the Colosseum and the Forum by Bengal lights. There are to be prizes for the best decorated balconies, the most elegantly arranged cars, and the most perfect costumes, and the inhabitants of the fourteen regions into which Rome, from the time of Augustus, has been divided, are invited to form pageants to pass along the Corso, on Maundy-Thursday, the day when the frolic culminates, and compete also for prizes. There is also to be an exposition of Italian wines in a portion of the Doria Palace, the use of which the Prince has given for the occasion, there is to be a *Tombola*, and there are to be masked balls at the Argentina and Apollo opera houses—a sufficiently extensive bill of fare. All these preparations have necessarily involved great cost—an additional outlay to win back what had already been lost through the bad season thus far, and up to this morning it seemed as if it would be good money thrown away after bad. For the Carnival to be a success, fine weather is an absolute requisite, and for the last fortnight it has been wet and miserable to the last degree. When inclement weather does set in in Rome it is apt to be continuous, and all hearts were gradually sinking, but at the last moment the sun has commenced to shine, the Carnival begins to-morrow, and to-day is a clear, bright, balmy Italian spring day, with promise of continuance.

There is still a good deal of speculation as to what are to be the exact features of the new political programme of "action" proclaimed by the Pope in his speech to the Italian pilgrims on the morning of the Epiphany. The question is continually asked, in what is this action to consist? and with the greater curiosity when, during the last five years and more, since the Italians entered, "inaction," absolute non-participation in any of the affairs of the usurpers, has been strictly observed in obedience to the command given at that time. It has been observed, that is, by those who remain "Catholics," no "Catholic" ever acts contrary to the rule, because from the moment he breaks it he ceases to be a "Catholic," in the same way that there are no schisms or dissents in

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the Roman Catholic Church, for the reason that from the moment any section of the Church dissents, as, for instance, the "Old Catholics," in our days, it is at once cut off from the body, which remains one and undivided. But the deserters to those, whom the highest authority calls the children of Belial, are gradually on the increase; the policy of inaction has been fruitless thus far, and being now thrown on one side, would seem to have proved a mistake. The only previous departure from the rule of inaction has been participation in the municipal elections, on the ground that the municipal bodies were composed of men acting independently from the orders of the Government, though administering its laws, and that they were bound by no oath. It was decided then, that a "Catholic" might lawfully vote in these elections, and be elected himself, with a view to his influencing the acts of those bodies in accordance with "Catholic" principles.

The term "Catholic" as regards Italians is now applied by the Vatican—and this may be new to your Roman Catholic readers—solely to those who accept and are faithful to its political programme. It has become a political term, like Whig or Tory, and in that sense only is used, and markedly used, by the clerical organs—"clerical" used to be the term, but now it is "Catholic." A man may be a strict and pious Roman Catholic, faithfully believing in all the dogmas of the Church spiritual, and acting up to her teaching both towards God and his neighbour, and yet, if he be not an out-and-out supporter of the Temporal power—if while believing in the infallibility of the Pope, he would limit it to spiritual and ecclesiastical matters only as distinguished from civil; though he may abhor all Protestants as heretics for whom there can be no hope hereafter, he is yet not a "Catholic," and is excluded from the class to which that term is now applied. To suppose that this is in accordance with the feelings and convictions of the whole of the Roman Catholic clergy, or even of more than a small—though very influential—portion of that body, would be an injustice to the good and pious men of whom its majority is composed; but those who seek the welfare of the Church through political means rule absolutely, and the word Catholic has become, and in Italy is now only used, as a political term to draw the line of demarcation more distinctly between the faithful and the unfaithful.

Many have supposed that the call to action was intended to signify an intention of permitting Catholics to enter Parliament with a view to influencing the deliberations of the Chamber. Many stanch "Catholics"—uncompromising temporal-power men—think this ought to be allowed, and certainly, as the policy the Vatican follows is that of seeking to embarrass the Italian Government, a better means could scarcely be adopted. A "Catholic" party in the Chamber—and there would be no difficulty in returning a number of "Catholic" deputies—would form a serious impediment to the transaction of business. It is, however, strenuously denied that the Pope's words were intended to command action to that extent, and the *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican, in stating as much distinctly, and in drawing attention to the fact that no "Catholic" can take the oath, without which no deputy can take his seat, defines two courses of "action" which are to be brought into play at once These are an active employment of the "daily press"—journalism—and money. Some Catholics, it says, at the commencement of three long articles, entitled "Action," will, perhaps, shake their heads on hearing these words, but it is "a case of hard necessity." The Press and money, it explains, are powerful weapons, of which the enemies of the Church possess an abundant supply which they use unscrupulously and without mercy. "Catholics" must do the same. The time has passed for inaction, for vain complainings, and sterile invective; the day has come for "offence, not defence," for war, "continuous and without truce." The *Osservatore* does not, however, explain very distinctly the new manner in which journalism and money are to be employed, but as regards the latter it complains that "Catholics" have hitherto squandered its irresistible force by investing their capital in State debts, and in enterprise or institutions of credit directed by Jews and Protestants, both implacable enemies of the Church. In future they must withdraw it thence and place it in "Catholic" hands, institutions, and undertakings only. As regards the Press "Catholics" must not only give more efficient support to Catholic newspapers by subscribing to them, and reading them, but also by refraining from subscribing to or reading any liberal newspapers whatsoever.

The Jubilee was closed at the end of last month without any ceremonial whatever excepting a *Triduo* in the church of St. Ignatius. So entire was the absence of any form that some English Roman Catholics I asked about it, in my uncertainty as to whether it was closed or not, were altogether ignorant on the subject.

A good deal of interest has been aroused regarding some circumstances connected with Count Arnim, in which the Italian Government have had to do. A delay in the execution of his sentence was granted to him on the plea of ill-health. During this time he came to Florence, and at its expiration sent in a petition to the German Government for a further delay. His request was transmitted to M. Von Kendell, the German Ambassador, to the Quirinal, with orders to examine into the matter, and the result of his inquiries being that the state of Count Arnim's health did not justify his petition, it was refused. It then became necessary that a judicial notification of this refusal should be served upon Count Arnim; and M. Von Kendell requested Signor Visconte Venosta, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to permit service being made by an usher—a sheriff's officer, in fact—of one of the Italian Courts. Signor Visconte Venosta referred the matter to the Minister of Justice, who sent directions to the *Procuratore del Re* at Florence to have the notice served. The *Procuratore*, however, expressed doubts as to the strict legality of the act, and consequently the subject was referred to the Council of State, which having decided in favour of its legality, the notice was served on the Count accordingly.

It has been asserted that the German Government had put pressure on the Italian for the extradition of Count Arnim, but not only has that question never been raised, but had it been the Italian Government could not have entertained it. The notice served was little more than a formality.

Monsignor Dupanloup, the Archbishop of Orleans, has been here to move for the canonization of Joan of Arc.

The Pope is perfectly well; and although Cardinal Antonelli has been suffering much from gout, the state of his health is not such as to justify the exaggerated reports which have been made regarding it.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

FOR a few brief weeks we are to be spared the disagreeable task of reading reports of Parliamentary "scenes" which have been alike discreditable to the chief actors and humiliating to the whole colony. The pressure of the "iron hand" had to be applied at last with a grip that made the Opposition wince, and which, but for their senseless obstruction and perverse obstinacy, would have been properly regarded as tyrannical. Mr. Berry and his party, however, have shown an utter want of the sagacity and discernment which men having any pretentions to lead their fellows should be able to exhibit, and instead of the so-called debates being conducted with becoming decorum, not to say dignity, they have been generally but ridiculous exhibitions of smallmindedness and blatant vulgarity. Two or three months of quiet and rest would probably have the effect of bringing them to some sense of the evil of their ways if they would devote the period allowed them to sober reflection, but it is to be feared that their late habit of rushing about the country for the purpose of stirring up "the people" to a proper conception of their indebtedness to their leaders will be persisted in during the recess, and from these meetings they have hitherto come away in such a state of inflation that they can do nothing but rush at the Treasury Benches and heap maledictions upon those who keep them from the coveted seats.

It is within seven weeks of a year ago since Sir William Stawell, as Acting-Governor, opened the session which has just terminated, and we cannot help contrasting the fair promises of his Excellency's opening speech with the miserable results of this longest of all the sessions of our Houses of Legislature. The then Ministry were known to have a batch of useful measures ready for the consideration of Parliament, but alas! where are they? The Acting-Governor, after references to the Education Act and its more efficient administration, to investigations into the working of friendly societies, the condition of the Volunteer Force, and so forth, went on to say that "the advantages which would accrue to this and the other colonies of the Australian group by the establishment of a free interchange of the growth, products, and manufactures of the various colonies had occupied the attention of his advisers," and that negotiations were then in progress with Tasmania which it was hoped would result satisfactorily, and ultimately lead to a common understanding on this subject among the Australian colonies. It would be satisfactory to know that we were one step nearer the achievement of this desirable end than we were eleven months ago. Among the bills promised were a new Civil Service Bill, a Harbour Trust Bill, a Marine Board Bill, a Bill for the better Regulation of the Beer and Wine Trade, a Municipal By-law Bill, a Bill to establish Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration between Masters and Workmen, a Bill to establish a Metropolitan Board of Works, one to amend the Mining Statute, another to amend the Police Offences Statute, and others relating to Impounding, Life Assurance, and Pharmacy, also bills relating to fugitive Criminals and absconding Debtors, to the introduction of skilled assessors to assist in the disposal of questions involving technical or professional knowledge—(this is a recognition of the principal of the proposed Tribunals of Commerce)—likewise bills relating to Justices of the Peace, juries, and attorneys, and, of course, the annually revived measure for legalising mining on private property was amongst them. Now if about one-third of this magnificent programme had been carried out, we should have been congratulating ourselves on having secured some useful legislation, but the clouds which gathered about the political firmament shortly after the sunny morning of the session burst in storm, which has been followed by boisterous weather down to the present time. As a consequence, what does Sir George Bowen say in reviewing the same session at its close:—"Although the present protracted session has not been marked by much important legislation, yet measures have been passed of practical utility, such as the Police Offences Statute Amendment Bill, the Public Health Law Amendment Bill, and the Post Office Statute Amendment Bill." It amounts, therefore, to this, that eleven months have produced measures which might have been passed in less than eleven days, and the grand result is a further attempt to suppress Fan-tan, a legalising of penny postal cards, and some sanitary provisions (which were certainly very much wanted). The whole of the Acts of the session may be easily folded up and placed in one's coat pocket. If the country after this continues to favour payment of members it will deserve to be cheated. Ten thousand pounds a-piece for three little bills is rather too high a price to pay for legislation, even the wisest.

There is, fortunately, some slight consolation derivable from his Excellency's speech. He was able to congratulate the country on the fact that, for the past three-quarters of the financial year, the revenue had exhibited a marked buoyancy; and he promised, moreover, that, during the brief recess, his advisers would "carefully examine the public expenditure with the view of making such alterations as would conduce to greater economy in the future without impairing the public service."

That there is fair ground for congratulation in regard to the revenue is beyond doubt. The returns for the quarter just ended show a net increase of £116,000 over the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year, while the increase on the year's revenue is only a fraction under £376,000. The grand total for the year ending 31st March tots up to the respectable sum of £4,331,773. The Land Fund is the principal source to which we are indebted for our increased supplies, which fact materially lessens the satisfaction we might otherwise draw from the general result, and this qualifying consideration is not lessened by the other fact that the items of revenue on which there is a falling off are those which the Custom-house collects on the imported necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life. On a close examination of the items, however, it can scarcely be said that the falling off is indicative of diminution of the purchasing power of the people. There is a decrease on the year's Customs receipts of £45,000, but it is mainly due to the falling off in the ad valorem duties and the duty on tobacco. The large increase in the receipts from the sale of land ought to alarm rather than encourage us, for it only indicates the celerity with which the public estate is being parted with. The receipts of all kinds from the land fund were last year £1,077,633 against £742,832 for the preceding year. These figures include, of course, the sales of land by auction which during last year exceeded those of the previous year by £200,000.

Although the respectable and order-loving portions of the community are gratified at the defeat of the Berry party by Sir James M'Culloch, there is a very general feeling that Sir James, more perhaps than any other man, is chargeable with all the confusion and waste of time which have characterised the past session. The Kerferd Ministry were certainly not a strong Ministry in the ordinary acceptation of the term when they met Parliament in May last, but their financial proposals showed that they knew how to grapple with the difficulties of the situation, and they did it with a boldness and originality which commanded the all but universal admiration of the Press. The principles which the Treasurer (Mr. Service) laid down for his guidance were admittedly sound and equitable, and the mode in which he proposed to deal with the tariff and the readjustment of the public burdens exhibited a masterly grasp of the whole subject. Although not proposing any violent change in the fiscal policy which the protectionists had introduced, all the provisions of the new budget were steps in the right direction, and every free-trader in the House should have rendered his assistance to give effect to such a desirable scheme. Instead of this, Sir James M'Culloch, Mr. Langton, and others, by dividing with Mr. Berry against the Government on a test vote, threw away a chance which we shall probably not obtain again for some years to come of effecting something towards a return to rational legislation, and the ultimate emancipation of the country from its present bondage to an antiquated system of restriction on trade. The free-traders, who thus wantonly assisted to defeat the policy which they professed a desire to promote, were not of course willing to leave the Government in the hands of the ultra-protectionists, and so another combination had to be brought about for their ejection from office, and the change thereupon resulting amounted in effect to a restoration of the old party to power, but with Sir James M'Culloch at the Treasury instead of Mr. Service—and what a price have we paid for this change!

One of the most painful and exciting events which ever occurred in connection with the trade of Melbourne is now agitating the city. A very painful feeling has been prevalent during the past week on account of the rumours which have been current respecting the investigation which has been going on for some weeks past on the part of the Customs authorities into charges of defrauding the revenue, made against one of our largest soft-goods houses, Messrs. L. Stevenson and Sons, by a discharged *employé*. The books and invoices of the firm had been placed at the disposal of the authorities, and had been subjected to a searching inquiry, but the Customs officers, having been led to suppose that there were private documents sent out accompanying the invoices which would reveal a different scale of prices, insisted on the production of these documents. Mr George Stevenson, the resident partner, declined to produce these memoranda, which he asserted were solely for the guidance of the firm in fixing the selling prices of the goods, and included other private matters relating to the minutiæ of the business. Consequent on this refusal, and, it must be presumed, relying on the evidence obtained through other channels, the department on Friday resorted to the extreme course of putting men in possession of the enormous stock of good in the warehouse—(the largest probably in these colonies), and refused to allow any dutiable articles to be sent out. This state of things was submitted to until the following day, when Mr. Stevenson, acting under legal advice, expelled the officers in possession, and fastened up the establishment at the usual hour of closing for the Saturday half-holiday. Four barristers of high standing had been consulted, and they appear to have been unanimously of opinion that the Customs officers had exceeded their authority in taking possession; and that Messrs. Stevenson were justified in expelling them, and resisting any attempt at a forcible entry. Acting on this advice the doors were fastened securely, and barricaded with cases inside. The Collector of Customs (acting also, it must be presumed, on legal advice) determined to assert his right of entry, and sent for a posse of police. With their assistance, his men proceeded to lay siege to the warehouse, and a scene ensued which seems an outrage upon civilization Amid the shouts of a crowd of probably three thousand people, the officers of the Customs were labouring with axes and crowbars to smash the doors and windows of one of our finest city buildings, while the Collector of Customs in person was seen on a ladder engaged in a struggle with persons inside the window, the result of which was watched with the most intense excitement until he had to descend, covered with debris and bleeding profusely from an ugly scalp wound caused by a large piece of plate-glass falling on his head after his hat had been knocked off in the *melée*. The besieged were having the best of the battle when it occurred to some one to try the iron gratings which protected the windows of the basement. These being of cast-iron broke readily under the strokes of the axemen, and the glass flew freely at the same time. Into this opening Customs' men and policemen were able to find their way, and soon afterwards Mr. Stevenson finding further resistance unavailing allowed the authorities to take their own course. As a formal protest and notice to the invaders Mr. Stevenson had before the siege commenced posted outside his doorway the following:—

"Take notice that we have been advised that the recent occupation of our warehouse, and the seizure and detention of our stock by persons acting under the instructions of Mr. Guthrie are illegal, and that we are justified in ejecting all such persons from our warehouse, and forcibly resisting any further attempt by any person to take possession of our warehouse, or any of the goods therein, and also any attempt to interfere in any way with such goods, or the control or management of our business. And that in consequence of such advice, we shall resist any such attempt, and shall hold any person making the same personally responsible and shall take proceedings against him. And further take notice that we have commenced an action in the Supreme Court against Mr. Guthrie to recover damages for the recent illegal seizure of the goods in our own warehouse. Dated 8th April, 1876.

"P. L. STEVENSON AND SONS."

The establishment is open to-day, but, as no dutiable goods are allowed to be sent away, it is obvious that the business of the firm is seriously interfered with. A writ has been served on the Collector of Customs, at the suit of the firm, in which the damages are laid at £10,000.

The authority under which the Collector of Customs is acting is contained in the 157th section of the Customs Act, which says that any officer of Customs, or person acting under the direction of the Commissioner, having a *writ of assistance*, issued from the Supreme Court (this writ the Collector was armed with on Saturday) may in the daytime enter into and search any house, shop, cellar, warehouse, room, or other place, and in case of resistance break open doors, &c., and seize and bring away *uncustomed or prohibited* goods, and so forth. Now these clauses relate generally to smuggling; but the authorities contend that "uncustomed" goods are those which have paid insufficient duty, as much as those which have paid no duty at all, and this is the point on which the lawyers say they are altogether wrong. It is certainly an extraordinary condition of things if a Government department, acting on *ex parte* information, can invade the Englishmen's proverbial "castle" after this fashion, however much we may reprobate the practice of which Messrs. Stevenson are alleged to have been guilty, of understating the value of their dutiable imports. The lawyers will evidently have a busy time over the case.

Appearances seem to indicate that we have been rather too ambitious in proposing to send a rifle team to Wimbledon as well as to Philadelphia. There are a few enthusiastic men who are willing to do all that in them lies to secure for the colonies a fair representation at both places, but the will without the means is not enough, and the public have not taken up the proposal so heartily as was expected. At a meeting of the Victorian Rifle Association, held on Friday evening, it was proposed that the competition should be confined to Philadelphia in conjunction with New South Wales. The Association was about equally divided, but the proposal was not adopted. All parties would like to send a small team to Wimbledon, but the state of the subscription list will ultimately decide the question.

MUDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the town-hall during the past week, the Mayor (Mr. George Davidson) in the chair, in connection with funeral *reform*. Mr. W. D. Meares, P.M., moved the following resolution,—"That this meeting, being in favour of funeral reform, and deeming it advisable to give practical effect to their opinion, do hereby constitute to themselves a branch of the Funeral Reform Association of New South Wales established in Sydney." The mover spoke at some length in favour of the resolution, and gave some interesting particulars in connection with the starting of the head branch formed in Sydney, of which he had acted as honorary secretary till leaving the metropolis for Mudgee. He also read the rules adopted by the Sydney branch. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. Tebbutt, and carried unanimously. Dr. Rowling moved,—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, namely, the Mayor, Mr. W. D. Meares, Mr. H. Tebbutt, Dr. Newton, the Hon. G. H. Cox, Dr. Rowling, and Mr. James Atkinson." In speaking to the resolution the doctor spoke strongly against the use of palls at funerals, stating that he believed the practice had been more than once the occasion of spreading disease. Mr. Atkinson seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, deprecated the present extravagant and unsightly mourning customs. This resolution was also carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. E. A. Nardin, seconded by Dr. Newton, the rules of the Sydney Association were adopted. On the motion of Mr. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. Tebbutt, Mr. Meares was appointed hon. treasurer and secretary *pro tem*. About twenty persons in the room enrolled their names as members of the association, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

At a meeting of the Hospital Committee, held a few evenings back, the chair being occupied by the Rev. J. O'Donovan, the quarterly accounts were passed and ordered to be paid. On the motion of Mr. Cassin, seconded by Mr. Molone, it was resolved—"That an application be made to the Sydney Insurance Company for insurance against fire of the hospital building and furniture to the extent of £3000." Some discussion afterwards took place with regard to the desirability of limiting the visits of the public to the hospital to certain days of the week, it having been stated that some inconveniences and irregularities had been experienced at the institution by the present system, and it was ultimately resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cassin, seconded by Mr. Bax,—"That the secretary be requested to communicate with the secretaries of the Sydney Infirmary, and Bathurst, Orange, and Maitland hospitals, asking for information with regard to their practice in the matter, and also with Dr. Roberts, of Sydney, asking his opinion." Some discussion on matters of detail and a vote of thanks to the reverend chairman terminated the proceedings.

A meeting of the committee of the Mudgee Turf Club was held at Dayly's, Post Office (Tattersall's) Hotel, a few days since, Mr. C. W. Lawson, J.P., being in the chair. Mr. Edward Clarke offered to conduct the business of the secretaryship during the remainder of the year, the salary attached to the office going to Mrs. Hughson, widow of the late secretary, and the offer was unanimously accepted. The following gentlemen were appointed a sub-committee, to prepare the handicaps:—Messrs. A. H. Cox, J.P.; E. Dayly, and G. D. Lane. The programme for the ensuing May meeting was brought up, and, after a few verbal amendments, adopted. Some matters of minor importance were afterwards discussed; and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business. The above programme has since been published here, and is very generally considered a satisfactory one.

A woman, named Mary Macbeth, has been committed for trial at the local police-court for forging the name of Mr. Joseph Johnstone, farmer, of Rock Valley, to an order for groceries, on the strength of which she obtained drapery and groceries to the amount of some £5 from Messrs. Woods, Brothers, and Co., storekeepers, of this town.

A meeting of the justices of the peace for the Mudgee district is called for the 25th instant, to be held in the court-house, for the purpose of revising the new electoral roll. I may add that the gathering of the names of the electors in the Mudgee district has been completed by the police, and that the roll contains considerably over 5000 names. The Mayor has called a public meeting, on receipt of a requisition, requesting him to do so, from a number of citizens, for the purpose of taking steps to invite the Governor to visit Mudgee on an early date to officially open the new bridge at present being erected over the Cudgegong River at Mudgee.

No material alteration has taken place in the fat cattle market, which has shown a decided firmness, where lots of good quality are offered. Quotations are—best beef 24s, with other qualities from 20s. to 23s., and these values, or even higher, are likely to be maintained for some time. Over 100 head have been quitted in the local market during the week at the prices named.

No fat sheep have been forwarded during the week, and the market is at present bare, especially of sheep of good quality. Medium and inferior sheep are dull of sale. Prices may be quoted as worth from 12s. to 13s., with other qualities from 7s. 6d. to 9s.

Store stock are dull of sale, and are likely to continue so during the winter months, on account of the bad season. One lot of 179 store cattle, mixed ages and sexes, has been quitted at £2 10s. all round.

STOCK PASSINGS.—The following stock have passed through the places named since my last:—Mudgee: 137 fat bullocks (Fitzpatrick's), from Cobb and Co.'s station, for Sydney; 120 mixed sexes (G. D. Lane's), from Youee, in charge of Raynor, for Sydney; 137 fat bullocks (Fitzpatrick's second lot), from Cobb and Co.'s station, in charge of King, for Sydney; 1500 fat wethers (C. B. Lowe's), for Sydney. Through Coolah: 2000 fat wethers (White's), for Sydney; 1600 fat wethers (Vickery's), for Sydney.

April 11.

PARKES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ANOTHER EXODUS OF MINERS.—Parkes has to suffer another check to its prosperity—and one might almost venture to fear that the prediction of the Parkes's debating class on Thursday last was likely soon to become a truism, viz.:—"That without new leads Parkes will have to pass through the same ordeal of depression as other towns, such as Forbes, Grenfell, Young, &c." It is a good thing to know one's self so as to be prepared for the worst—and although it might be wondered how there could be two opinions on the matter, there were adjournments and an animated discussion before the decision was arrived at. However, the Parksites are beginning to feel gloomy, and no wonder, to see so many of our miners leaving. Several extra coaches are laid on, and are loaded to excess in taking passengers for Cooktown.

The weather is delightful; the mornings and evenings very chilly. We have had slight showers, sufficient to help a spring of grass, for which we have cause far gratitude, the lives of much cattle and horses having been thus saved. The Currajong tree, whose leaves afforded sustenance to the animals, had well nigh been expended before the spring of grass; and this useful tree, clipped of its leaves and beauty, now presents a most forlorn and miserable appearance. It is pitiable to observe the cattle or sheep in the heat of the day seeking shelter under their once favourite trees. Although the grass is springing we have not had enough water for the dams or to set the creeks running, and to some extent mining operations are under difficulties. At the Bushman's Reef there is a considerable quantity of stone at grass, and the men, though extremely anxious for a crushing, have no water in the creek. The stone looks fair, and is confidently expected by the holders to pay more than wages.

Alluvial mining is very depressed. Nathan Lead prospects are unfavourable. "Scrubby Plains" is completely out of favour, as also the head of "Strasburgh Lead." It is unfortunate that all at once so many of our hopes are blighted. We have, however, much alluvial to be tested yet, and it is satisfactory to know that such persevering prospectors as Pyke and Company are making arrangements to prospect with the Government boring-machine in the direction westward of the Wapping. Pyke and Co. were one of the prospectors on the Tichborne, working there unsuccessfully for seven months, sank twenty-seven shafts, and at last succeeded in obtaining gold. It is rather singular that while prospecting at the Tichborne, they sank within one hundred yards of the famous Welshman's claim on the Wapping, but obtained no show. This indefatigable party, while retaining their workings at Tichborne, have also been prospecting for the last nine months between Parkes and Eugoura Mountain, have just returned, and, to use their own term, are "duffered out." During the nine months they have sunk nineteen shafts averaging 140 feet, and with tunnelling have penetrated 3000 feet.

Our boring-machine has been at the Court-house some time without engagement, and it is highly satisfactory that its first use will be in the hands of such men as Pyke and Co. We have reason to hope that they will be successful.

Mr. Smith, our new teacher for the Public school, resigned, and has left Parkes for Adelaide. The school, in the absence of any newly appointed male teacher, is being conducted solely by Miss Thornton.

Our markets are rather bare in potatoes, butter, cheese, bacon, and pumpkins. Flour is (wholesale), £17 10s.; hay and chaff, £9; maize, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; oats, 5s. 6d.

April 10.

HILL END.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WE have matter for congratulation and for regret amongst our mining news this week. The quartz taken down in the Cornish Company's ground is all that can be wished, a large vein from 12 to 18 inches thick looking like 3 oz. per ton. The gold is the coarsest I have seen for many a day, and blende and galena show up in dabs, a certain indication of the presence of the precious metal. The Frenchman, too, has good gold showing in the north drive now, and as far as can be judged by the amount of work at present done, the vein, which gave every symptom of cutting right out along the line of the "break," has in the last 6 or 8 feet opened out to about 8 inches. This I consider matter for congratulation. It looks as though perseverance only is required to command success, and great are the hopes that these two claims are but the heralds of a line of payable claims to the northward. As a matter for regret we have the condition of the Star of Peace tribute ground (Meyer's), from one end to the other of which the vein is a blank. The stope stands here now about 40 feet high on Hermann's boundary, gradually sloping back, by a succession of irregular steps, to nothing at the 480-feet level, near the north boundary of the Star of Peace. It is now pretty certain that another run of blank ground has come in, dipping slowly to the north, and in all probability like the last, something like 50 feet wide. This alternation of blank and good ground appears at every succession to reach further south. The last extended beyond the Star shaft south. This new one will, in all probability, extend further south. In fact, the shaft now down 45 feet below the 480, shows indications of coming on the same change. The great advantage of this gradual working south is shown in the increased general yield of the Star stone, the last crushing showing an improvement of more than an ounce over the previous one; and I see no reason why the 8 or 10 ounce stone of Meyer's should not become the average of the Star, which has hitherto never reached so high, or fallen so low, as in the Tribute. The south stopes in the Star above the 480-feet level are poor; the run of golden ground dipped below that level, about midway between the shaft and Paxton's boundary. The position of the claim then seems mainly this. North of the shaft a stope, about 50 feet high to start with, of first-class stone, gradually narrowing to nothing as it goes north. South of the shaft a stope of 50 feet high of good stone maintaining the same width to about half way to southern boundary, when it will gradually narrow as the shoot dips south. The next 50 feet in depth I expect will commence with poor ground in the stope, the gold gradually rising as the stope goes north, whilst the south stope will start with all poor, the rich stuff coming in in the back or uppermost part of the stope as it travels south, gradually widening. For the Tribute I expect the gold will be found on Hermann's boundary, at or a little below the 480-feet level, and it is the intention of the manager to work for this point as expeditiously as possible. In the north drive at 150 feet on Stevens's vein, the Star has come on a great mass of quartz, but further work is required to prove what it will come to. I have dwelt rather at length on this claim, as the principal "stay" of the place at present (though I think I can see several others coming to the front to assist it), and any change reported in it, whether true or not, causes a great stir, and is magnified from a mole-hill into a mountain in no time.

I am glad to hear that Paxtons are getting good stone in their stopes south of the shaft, good enough I am told to be classed as specimens. The north stopes appear to be poor. The work in this mine, like that in the Star of Peace, is at present confined to the Star of Peace Vein.

I hear of nothing fresh in Carroll Beard's as yet; they are still sinking the winze from the east cross-cut at 500 feet, and are now cross-cutting from it at 55 feet down, or 555 feet in all from surface, both east and west, intending to intersect the whole of the "main line" veins which occupy a space of from 70 to 90 feet in width. From the manager's description of the sinking in the winze, I am in expectation of the striking of payable gold at no remote date. The constant succession of leaders falling into the vein from the hanging wall must indicate a change after they are passed, and this can hardly mean a change for the worse. It was just such another formation as this which heralded the gold in the Cornish Company's ground, and should this continue such as I saw last Friday, it will be second to nothing on the hill.

The Monte Christo is working as usual, back stoping on Paxton's veins. They are now west of the main shaft, and getting close to the flat ground. The east crosscut from hence has to be carried to the shaft, and one vein about 8 feet in, which shows gold, is supposed to be the one lately found in Brown's, and will probably be tested shortly.

In Brown's I believe they are still cleaning up the stulls, and they appear to have left the tunnel they started on the new vein for an old shaft supposed to have been sunk for it.

Fischer-Beard is working as usual. The vein in the backs has gone to nothing, and the blow is getting much smaller. I have not heard how the vein looks north of the second "blow" at the 300-feet level. Stoping in the bottom is going on, and in one place a shot has torn through into the Star of Peace tribute ground.

The Patriarch has come on a second cross course in their north drive, which they have left, returning to the south, where they have a good piece of vein stripped, and which will be taken down in a few days. Should this not show improvement, the manager intends sinking. He is on the gold, and does not want to leave it till it shows payable.

The Frenchman.—Back stoping from the north level at bottom; no vein taken down yet.

The Cornelian.—Tributers, having cleaned up the shaft, retimbered and elongated it to nine feet, are sinking; sunk five feet last week for a start.

Lombard-street idle just now; in sinking at 94 feet have come on a vein of solid quartz 18 inches thick, separated from a big blow of rotten quartz by a seam of pipeclay. Water has come in with this change, and it is proposed to return to the main shaft, and continue the west crosscut till it meets this vein, which it is expected to do in about 60 feet.

The Eureka has tenders out for sinking another 25 feet.

The Excelsior on Thursday last came on some first-class specimens, and the stopes look better than they have for a long time. The east crosscut at 280 feet is in about 27 feet, and has cut nothing as yet. The sinking of the shaft is also being carried on.

The Dragon is idle.

The Venus is sinking on the underlay of the Dragon vein from the perpendicular shaft in which it was cut at about 50 feet. Crosscuts to it from the vein which supplied the last crushing at 30 feet and 135 feet, both give encouraging prospects. The Tributers are also prospecting some veins to the eastward, and propose carrying on the west crosscut from No. 1 shaft at 218 feet to the Excelsior vein.

Letcher and Hurley in the Old United Reefers have just finished a crushing of about 12 tons, yielding 98 oz. 16 dwts. of gold. This is from a vein 70 feet west of the one they started upon. They now propose baling out the old shaft in the claim, expecting to find this vein in the west crosscut from it, and to have 150 feet of payable backs to work.

April 11.

DUBBO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE weather during the week has been rainless. Occasional dark clouds appear, but only to disappear again without discharging any of their watery contents on this parched part of the world. The rains of a fortnight ago would have done much good if they had been followed by other showers; but the dry weather since—the cold nights and mornings, have, it is to be feared, neutralised in a great many localities the good which the fall should have done. A cold breeze has been blowing during the past few days, and this is not a very assuring sign. A bad season appears to be ahead of us, and much loss is sure to be experienced in these parts not only by squatters but farmers having small lots of stock. The country on most sides now is bare, and the roads are lined with sheep and cattle looking out for feed and water. It is only fair to say, however, that several parts of the district are, so far, well off—grass in average plenty and a sufficiency of water. The frosts are unfortunately approaching; and so reduced have the "crawlers" of herds become during the starvation time that there is no doubt the cold nights will kill off the weak ones by hundreds. No matter which way the season now changes, losses are sure to be suffered. As one of our legislators said the other day—"Nature works on averages," and consequently there is nothing left but to grin and bear the loss, hoping at the same time that the silver lining to the black cloud will soon again be visible.

The Assize Court commenced before Acting-Judge Windeyer on Friday last. There were six cases for trial, but none of them were important. John Rorke, for forgery at Baradine, was found guilty and sentenced to two years' hard labour. George Coleman, the Bogan River mailman—or rather boy, for the youth is not above 17 years of age—pleaded guilty to three charges of abstracting cheques and money entrusted to him in his capacity as mail conveyer, and he was sentenced for each offence to two years' hard labour in Bathurst gaol, the terms of imprisonment to be concurrent. A woman named Maria Schnaubel pleaded guilty to an attempt at suicide, and was discharged on bail of £20 to appear for sentence when the Attorney-General called upon her. William Purday and Edward Jerry, for cattle-stealing at Coonamble, and Joseph Lamb, perjury at Coonabarabran, were acquitted. On the civil side there was but one case—Bowen v. Morrison and another. This was a re-trial of a cause heard at the April sittings, 1875. There a verdict of £499 18s. 6d. was given to the plaintiff. Now, however, the verdict went the other way—the jury finding for defendants. The Judge and Crown prosecutor (Mr. C. B. Stephen) left to-day, the former en route to Grafton, where he presides at the Circuit Court.

At a committee of the Dubbo Hospital, held last Monday evening, it was determined to write to the Colonial Secretary, with a view of obtaining from the Infirmary one of the band of trained hospital nurses. It is intended that the Hospital should be placed under the management of one of these nurses; and there is a unanimous feeling in favour of such management. The gentlemen who have induced the committee to take this step have fortified their position by very cogent arguments.

The Municipal Council of Dubbo have adopted a petition to the Legislative Assembly on the subject of endowment. The memorial sets forth that, without the £1 for £1 subsidy, it will be impossible for small municipalities to do any appreciable good. The rates in nearly every instance now are 5 per cent. on nine-tenths of the fair average annual value of property. This is the maximum imposition allowed by the Municipalities' Act; and the revenue it gives, in small country municipalities, is so ridiculously contracted that were the Government endowment stopped, many of these corporations would have only a couple of hundred pounds a year to spend. The Dubbo Council, therefore, are petitioning that not only should the equal subsidy be continued but that, as in the case of Victorian Councils, license fees, dog fees, &c., collected within the Municipality, be handed over to the Corporations.

The Church of England building, which for the past few months has been in the course of erection at Warren, is now completed, and it will be opened for Divine service on Sunday next (Easter Day), by the Rev. J. H. Mullins, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Dubbo. Apropos of religious matters it may be stated that the Rev. Mr. Graham (successor to the Rev. Mr. Phillips) has arrived, and held his first service here on Sunday last.

What might have been—but what fortunately was not—a very serious accident occurred on Thursday to Mr. Barry, of the Commercial Bank. The young gentleman (who is a son of the Rev. Z. Barry), was in his room at the bank, and a loaded revolver fell to the ground. The fall caused it to go off, and a bullet entered Mr. Barry's leg just above the ankle. Fortunately no bone was hit. A doctor was sent for, the bullet extracted, and now Mr. Barry is as well as any one can be expected to be four or five days after one's flesh has been the involuntary recipient of half-an-ounce of cold lead.

We are threatened with a round of pleasure. On Saturday next the Dubbo and Wellington cricket clubs meet at Dubbo. In the evening a concert, in connection with the cricket club, takes place. On Monday the local Lodge of Oddfellows are to have a picnic, procession, and athletic sports, and the juvenile cricketers of Wellington are to "fight their old fight o'er again" at Dubbo. At night, there is to be a grand bachelor's ball (invitation affair) in the Exchange Hall. So that your readers will perceive that notwithstanding the drought and the threatening aspect of the season, we have some "go" left in us still. Our citizens are certainly believers in the maxim "that all work and no play make Jack a dull boy."

Over 3000 acres have been conditionally purchased at the Land's office during the past fortnight—three members of one family taking 1920 on the right bank of the Mara Creek. In May next some thousands of acres—recently surveyed on the application of the lessee of Haddon Rigg's run—will be offered by auction here. The Exchange Stores, in Macquarie-street, has been sold by Messrs. Dalton, Brothers, of Orange, to the present occupant—Mr. M. Coen—price, £1500. Not a bad sum, considering there is but a single story brick building and half an acre of land.

The stock items are as follows:—750 store cattle (Towns and Co.'s) are here from Charters Towers, Queensland. These cattle have been ten months on the road. They are now in search of feed. 153 fat cattle (Brown's) from Cannonbar, passed on Wednesday for Sydney, consigned to Sullivan and Simpson. 76 head of fat cattle (Baird's) from Bellarengar, have gone to Bathurst. 190 stores (Edrop's), from the Castlereagh, are travelling. 2000 fat sheep (Murphy's), from Teridgerie, and 194 fat cattle (Newcomen's), from Nanen, have gone to Sydney via Gilgandra. 100 fat cattle (Gunnell's), from Beamba, are going to Mudgee; and 80 fat cattle (Bloodworth's), from the Merri Merri, are going to the same market. Mr. J. S. Brown, of Dubbo, reports having sold 80 fat cattle (Chapman's of Egelabra) to Messrs. Tuck and Nancarrow, and M. K. Golding of Dubbo, for local consumption. Owing to the dry weather, there is no demand for store stock of any description.

April 11, 1876.

WAGGA WAGGA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AFTER the feast a famine; and so after a month or two of the greatest dulness, our Court-week brought us lots of business of one sort and another.

But, first and foremost, the rain must be spoken of, though your telegraphic news will have brought you full particulars in due course. On Saturday fortnight we had our first taste of the long looked-for blessing, and on the Wednesday following we had again a very respectable downfall. Since that we have had a few light showers, but not much to talk about. As yet we see little of spring in the grass in this neighbourhood, as we have had it pretty cold since the rain fell.

The annual meeting of the Murrumbidgee Pastoral Association was held on the 4th instant, for the bringing up of the report and balance-sheet of the retiring committee, the election of officers and committee, amendment of rules, &c. The attendance was very fair, though not up to the expectations one might naturally form of the numbers such a meeting ought to have. Eighteen persons is not the attendance that the Murrumbidgee ought to give to pastoral matters. The report was brought up and adopted. Some amendments were made in the rules of no interest to general readers, and the following were elected as President and Vice-President for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. John Leitch; Vice-President, Mr. T. W. Hammond. A very handsome list of special prizes was made up, the following gentlemen contributing the sums set opposite their respective names:—Wilkinson, Hann, Minchin, and Co., £20; George Mair, £5; G. H. Elliot, £5 5s.; T. W. Hammond, £5; Oliver and Tompson, £5; Samuel Hawkins, £10; Watt and Thompson, £10; F. Chisholm, £5 5s.; M. H. Devlin, £5; John Cox, £5; A. Davidson, £5; A. T. Belton, £5. These amounts, added to the sums given by the Association in prizes, makes up sufficient to allow them to claim the New South Wales Pastoral and Agricultural Association's bronze medals, and it was resolved that these should be given to the best short horn animal, male or female, two years old, and the best merino sheep, male or female.

The sittings of the Circuit Court were opened by his Honor Sir James Martin on the 3rd instant. The list of cases for trial was very long, sixteen prisoners being committed and some of these for very grave offences. The following are the results:—John Smith, unnatural offence, found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour; Samuel Clarke, horse stealing, guilty, six months' imprisonment with hard labour; Thomas Ah Poo, larceny, guilty, six months' hard labour; Thomas Gregg, larceny, guilty, three months with hard labour; William M'Carthy, larceny, on bail, acquitted; Thomas Bennett, forgery, found guilty of uttering, two years Darlinghurst gaol hard labour; Charles Anderson, stealing from the person, not guilty; John Doody, larceny, guilty, twelve months' hard labour; William Freeman, for stealing a cash-box, guilty, two years' imprisonment with hard labour; William Watson, larceny, guilty, six months' hard labour in Wagga gaol; Owen Casey, charged with maliciously wounding William Capewell, with intent, was found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. The two men were mates in some tank sinking work near Narandera, and having a quarrel, Casey called Capewell some foul names, which the latter resented by a blow. Casey then struck at Capewell with a penknife, wounding him in the breast. For the defence Casey urged that he was not guilty of intent, that having been struck by Capewell he returned the blows forgetting, in the heat of his passion, that he had the knife in his hand with which he was cutting tobacco. Ah Mann, about the most unprepossessing specimen of the Mongolian I have ever seen, was sentenced to death for administering poison to a Mrs. Bourke, and two or three others. Daniel Hannan, charged with embezzlement, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, Mr Salomons appearing in his defence. James M'Alister, on bail, was fined 1s., and reprimanded, for an assault on a Chinaman. Jeremiah Hegarty, charged with having at Wagga Wagga uttered base coin with intent to defraud, was remanded until the next sittings of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Wagga Wagga. John Keenan, charged with larceny, was also remanded to the next local Court of Quarter Sessions. Jok Hoon, a wobegone looking Pagan guilty of stabbing another Asiatic, named Ah Toy, at Reidy's Flat, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The case of Daniel Boon, charged with the murder of Alexander M'Mullen, at North Wagga, on the 10th January last, came on on Wednesday, and the Court-house was densely crowded long before his Honor took his seat on the Bench. There is little to note in the evidence, which showed that the prisoner deliberately shot M'Mullen on the day in question, in broad daylight, before witnesses, and made no effort to get away after commission of the crime. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Salomons, who was instructed by Mr. Fitzhardinge; the defence being that the crime was manslaughter, inasmuch as the prisoner could not be held to be accountable for his acts at the time the fearful crime was committed, as he was suffering from drink. His Honor, however, charged the jury otherwise, and a verdict of guilty was returned, with a recommendation to mercy on the grounds claimed by the prisoner's counsel—non-accountability. A petition, I suppose based upon this recommendation, is now in course of signature, for a commutation of the sentence.

The civil business of the Court was easily settled. The only case being that of Windeyer v. Comans, in which Mr. Salomons announced that a verdict for 40s. over the amount paid into Court (£50).

One cannot help noticing in connection with the Criminal business of this Circuit Court, that while there were a number of serious cases we had at the same time a lot of cases of larceny, very paltry in all their details, which ought to have been settled summarily by a Bench of Magistrates. It seems to be such a waste of force, of time, and money, to bring the machinery of the Supreme Court to bear upon such trivial cases. In one instance we had a boy brought up, whose offence was pelting a Chinaman. The Judge gave the boy a reprimand, and fined him 1s., pointing out the absurdity of sending such cases before a Judge.

The dates fixed for the Murrumbidgee Turf Club Autumn Meeting have been altered to Monday and Tuesday the 17th and 18th April, instead of Saturday, the 15th as heretofore. We expect to have some good racing, though the number of acceptances did not come up to our expectations.

The cricket clubs have begun to show some life again. The Saturday practice matches are resumed, and the best men are getting themselves ready for the first match for the Jones District Cup, which is to come off on Easter Saturday. A good deal of interest is taken in this match, and requests have been received for permission to play for the cup by clubs not intended originally to be in the competition.

During the Court-week the Forsyth testimonial was presented. The plate selected cost about £170, and the champagne, &c., I suppose brought it up to £200. And yet immediately after this presentation the meeting for the Cottee testimonial was held. I was reminded of the passage in Hamlet, "the funeral bake meats did coldly furnish forth the marriage breakfast," for the meeting was held in the same room as that laid out for the Forsyth affair. Wisely, no doubt, for if the meeting had been allowed to break up, getting another together would have been rather difficult. The amount subscribed in the room was £295, and it is fully expected that this testimorial will reach over £500.

The stock business for the past fortnight, as you may well understand, has received a slight fillip consequent on the rainfall. The following are the sales made by the several agents:—Messrs. Wilkinson, Hann, Minchin, and Co., have sold 50 cows, 5500 four and six-tooth wethers, 6000 4, 6, and 8 tooth wethers; 1000 mixed weaners and 6000 wethers, in conjunction with Messrs. W. and J. Raleigh; and in conjunction with Mr. G. Mair, the Cookaburragong station, with 700 head of cattle; Mr. G. Mair, 600 store bullocks; Mr. G. A. Elliot, 400 store, in conjunction with Mr. G. Mair. Messrs. Fosberry and Mackinnon sold a small mob of store cattle and 6000 6-tooth wethers—the latter in conjunction with Mr. G. A. Elliot.

April 10.

MAURITIUS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

I HAVE again a favourable account to dispatch to your readers of affairs in the colony. Everything here looks most promising. The sugar plantations have a more flourishing appearance than has been seen for the last fifteen years; and, if we have no hurricane by this time next month, the colonists may reasonably hope to escape this year. The crop of sugar which may be expected is now put down in some quarters at a figure beyond anything produced before in the island; and it is not all improbable that their anticipations may be realized. I almost prefer, however, to give 150,000 tons as the yield which we may look forward for, and that quantity of produce will be almost 50 per cent. in excess of the sugar made during either of the two last seasons.

As far as other news of the colony goes, I have not much to say. There appears to be some probability of our losing our Governor, Sir A. P. Phayre, an event which could not be otherwise than severely felt, for his Excellency's sound way of administering the Government during the unfavourable years recently experienced has made him appreciated in all quarters. Moreover, Sir A. Phayre has had the tact to make himself personally liked by the Creole population—or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, that he has endeared himself to all classes by many acts of good feeling and courtesy. *On dit*, that his Excellency is likely to be offered the Government of Bombay.

Owing to the unsatisfactory state of the public finances consequent on late bad times economy is still the order of the day here, and one is constantly hearing of reductions in salaries or other retrenchments. The Governor has very liberally reduced his own salary by about £1500 per annum.

Tenders have been called for for the proposed Government line of railway to the Savannah district, and before a year is over this line will probably be in full activity.

The public here is put to great inconvenience owing to the total calling-in of all the bank notes by the Treasury. This act was rendered necessary by the high premium attained by British coin, in which these notes were payable, owing to all the florins and shillings, &c., having been dispatched to Europe as remittances in the absence of bank bills.

Arrivals continue to occur at intervals from the Cape and Natal, without, however, bringing news of striking interest from the gold mines and diamond fields, which appear to afford an existence to those employed in them without giving in many instances great successes.

February 4.

CRUSHED IN A MINE.—Henry Osborne and John Roberts, miners, were killed at Clunes on the 4th instant by a fall of about a hundred tons of earth. The bodies were recovered. Both men were married. The following description, as reported by the *Clunes Guardian*, was given by a witness at the inquest on the above accident:—"Samuel Strongman deposed: I am a miner, residing at Clunes; I was working with the deceased, Henry Osborne and John Roberts, yesterday afternoon; we went underground at 7 in the morning, and had been working in No. 10 level of the Clunes Company's mine from that time until about a quarter-past 2 in the afternoon; I was working about twenty feet off the deceased; I dropped my tools and took my candle in my hand to move it, when I heard a small piece of quartz drop; I looked back towards the deceased, who were working together; I said, 'What are you doing, boys?' and immediately I saw the ground come in over their heads; both men rushed towards me, but the ground fell upon them and covered them; I was present when the bodies were found; Roberts had scarcely moved from the place where I saw him, and Osborne was found about twenty-three feet from where he was working; it was quartz—I think about fortytons; the moment the quartz fell I called out to them at the top of my voice, but did not hear any reply; I was in the dark then, my candle having gone out." The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 13.

Wentworth (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Paddle, from Melbourne 10th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Symonds, Mrs. Ball, Miss Symonds, Miss Callaghan, Mrs. Hanson, Miss Hanson, Mrs. Proctor and infant, Mrs. Shankland, Miss Curry, Miss Quadrant, Miss Roach, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. Turner, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. M'Farlane, Mrs. Higginbottom, Mrs. Minnie Dixto and child, Messrs. J. H. Johnson, Callaghan, Tijou, H. Thompson, J. Christie, Arthur, J. Alsop, Pearce, P. Kirwan, Millicar, Maidment, C. J. Roberts, G. Prentice, P. Carey, M'Mahon, Dr. Laney, Captain Dumaresq, Captain Ronaldson, Master Wilson, Masters Callaghan (2), and 80 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co. agents.

Macedon (s.), 582 tons, Captain J. R. Clarke, from Melbourne 10th instant. Passengers—Mrs. W. H. Smith, jun., Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Brown and 7 children, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Miss Herman, Misses Goode (2), Captain Bristowe, Rev. J. Carlyle, Messrs. W. H. Smith, jun., H. Gregory, Goode, Simpson, S. Wallace, J. Boulton, H. Du Ville, A. Henderson, D. Steele, J. Pitt, J. Evans, A. Turner, W. D. M'Allister, Ford, J. Samuels, G. Moir, R. M'Dougall, J. C. Campbell, R. Dawbin, W. Gordon, J. Driscoll, and 30 in the steerage. M.S.S. Co., agents.

Noumea, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Scapleborn, from Noumea 29th ultimo. Passenger—Mr. Bolloin. Meyerfeld and Co., agents.

Brisbane (s.), 1200 tons, Captain Balfour, from Melbourne 11th instant. Passengers—Mr. Fitzwilliam Hall, Captain Standish, Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Gillies, Miss Moore, Mrs. Finlay, Miss Finlay, Miss E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Quarterman, Miss Bernays, Mrs. Coleman, Messrs. G. Alderson, A. R. Blackwood, Robert Power, Severs, W. H. M'Millan, C. Thornton, W. V. Quiggan, S. Martin, S. Grimwood, Haines, B. S. Thompson, H. Allan, J. E. Davidson, A. Huenerbein, D. E. Stodart, J. Lyons, J. G. Cooke, J. J. Miller, Charles Huenerbein, M. Jacobs, C. J. Brown, F. W. Coleman, J. R. Brown, E. Campbell, Coker, H. Coleman, Goyder, Woolley, Rome, Munro, J. Thompson, W. Watkins, R. Rittenberg, C. Pennefather, 23 steerage, and 13 Chinese passengers on deck. Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 13.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.
Edina (s.), for Brisbane.
Lord Ashley (s.), for New Caledonia.
Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Macleod, for San Francisco.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 14.

Western Star, for Levuka; Isabelle, for Townsville; Island City, for Newcastle; Syren, for Auckland; Glengairn, for London; M. A. Annison, for Lyttelton; Rachael, for Shanghai; Fanny Wright, for Adelaide; Martha Ellen, for Christmas Island; Whistler, for San Francisco; Silome, for Hiogo; Vibilia, for Guam.

CLEARANCES.—April 13.

Dandenong (s.), Captain F. H. Stanford, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. Phillipson, Mrs. Worleage and infant, Mrs. Hood, Madame Sibley, Miss Hayes, Miss Sibley, Miss Norrie, Miss Munro, Mrs. Foster, Messrs. J. Connell, J. M. Heron, C. W. Bramley, D. Bramley, J. Mashden, and R. Travers, Rev. J. Masters, Dr. Norman, Messrs. M. Foster, C. Berghoff, A. Johnston, A. C. Yarborough, R. W. Annetstead, M. J. Caraher, J. E. Caraher, W. Harper, W. Manning, and L. Carmichael, Captain Anthony, Monsieur Henriques, Mr. J. Snadden, and 28 in the steerage.

Balclutha (s.), 450 tons, Captain W. Beel, for Maryborough and Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Hodgeson, Miss Sanders, Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. E. M'Roberts, J. Scott, Hodgeson, W. Burr, J. Peterson, J. Maloy, F. Giffin, S. Martin, J. Pring, A. Campbell, R. Hughes, T. Goodwin, and 13 in the steerage.

Rachael, barque, 287 tons, Captain Renouf, for Shanghai.

Fanny Wright, 107 tons, Captain Glenn, for Adelaide.

Martha Ellen, schooner, 124 tons, Captain Brodie, for Christmas Island.

Whistler, barque, 518 tons, Captain Simpson, for San Francisco.

Silome, barque, 431 tons, Captain Wood, for Hiogo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Stort, Messrs. J. Livingstone, and J. Quodling.

Edina (s.), 400 tons, Captain South, for Brisbane and Maryborough. Passengers—Mrs. Bolden and two children, Miss Mannix, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Swan and two children, Mrs. Heyde, 2 children, and servant, Messrs. L. Bolden, J. Bolden, A. Bolden, Masters Bolden (2), J. Wallis, and 20 in the steerage.

Vibilia, schooner, 108 tons, Captain Bezer, for Guam.

Lord Ashley (s.), 296 tons, Captain A. Woods, for New Caledonia. Passengers—Mrs. Marchand, Miss Romont, Master Romont, Misses Roustan (2), Miss Paul, Mrs. Bartels, Messrs. Nutzbaum, Boddam, Marchand, Morgan, Wickson, Fitzjerald, Collins, Osborne, Adet, Gurygue, Master Adet, Romont, and 4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 13.

Dairymaid, from Shellharbour, with 56 kegs butter, 15 pigs, 11 calves, 40 sides bacon, 20 hides; Henrietta, from Shoalhaven, with 14,000 feet timber; Advance, from Bermagui, with 550 bags bark, 200 cheeses, 12 kegs butter, 40 hides, 7 bags fish; Rob Roy, from Richmond River, with 80,000 feet timber; Catherine Agnes, Prompt, Nile, Scotia, Duckenfield, from Newcastle, with 840 tons coal, 100 tons stone, 30 tons coke; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 250 bales hay, 3 coops fowls, 6 cases eggs, 60 hides, 16 horses, 2 bulls, 5 packages tobacco, 50 tons copper, and sundries; Kembla (s.), from Newcastle, with 3 casks tallow, 14 horses, 20 baskets prawns, a quantity of circus paraphernalia, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 13.

Prompt, Agnes, Scotia, Catherine Agnes, Southern Cross, Smiling Morn, Duckenfield, for Newcastle; Advance, for Bermagui; Emily Miller, for Port Stephens; Henrietta, for Shoalhaven; Dairymaid, for Shellharbour.

IMPORTS.—April 13.

[A special charge is made for consignees' notices in this column.]

Wentworth (s.), from Melbourne: 1191 bags chaff, 3 reaping-machines, 141 bars iron, 100 cases salmon, 10 cases preserved meats, 50 bags onions, 20 cases biscuit, 48 casks butter, 18 quarter-casks wine, 17 cases cheese, 220 packages sundries, and a quantity of general merchandise for Queensland ports.

Macedon (s.), from Melbourne: 75 packages currants, 2 cases sewing-machines, 1 engine, 20 cases soap, 15 kegs butter, 25 bags barley, 4 cases books, 500 cases kerosene, 18 coils lead pipes, 6 cases biscuit, 166 bags potatoes, 59 bags [illegible], 2 cases ale, 2 boxes type, 6 bars 9 plates iron, 61 bags [illegible], 21 trunks boots, 10 chests 17 half-chests tea, 12 [illegible] 20 cases vestas, 1 horse, 6 cases confectionery, 1 crate cabbages, 1800 bags chaff, and sundries.

Noumea, from New Caledonia: 5 bales wool, 50 tons limestone, 2 packages.

Ex Iron Duke: 12 cases Jacquot's French blacking; 2 cases sealing wax; 2 cases Bond's marking ink; 1 case Prince of Wales tobacco pouches; 3 cases prayer books; 3 cases chamois in kips; 4 bales Manila bags; 15 cases Bohemian glass vases; 3 cases handsome lustres; 6 cases W. and G. china egg-cups; 6 cases Rimmell's brown windsor soap; 16 hogsheads glassware, assorted; 5 cases coloured footballs, assorted, 5 to 8 inch; 10 casks Walkden's ink; 2 cases Spanish back-combs; 5 cases assorted baskets; 2 cases Gosnell's tooth-paste; 10 cases ladies' sidesaddles, assorted—W. Saber and Sons.

Ex Iron Duke: 400 casks Hall's blasting powder; 94 casks Hall's sporting powder—John Keep.

Ex Iron Duke: 100 packages hardware and ironmongery—F. Lassetter and Co.

Ex Buckinghamshire: 10 packages grindery; 5 trunks W. M. legs; 3 cases French calf; 250 gross boot web; 1 case elastic; 1 case machine silk; 1 case awl blades; 2 cases boot lasts—Farleigh, Nettheim, and Co.

Ex Buckinghamshire: 10 cases Piesse and Lubin's perfumery; 5 cases drugs and patent medicines; 2 cases fancy tea bells; 2 cases thermometers; 5 cases novels; 2 cases Spanish backcombs; 10 cases assorted stationery; 2 cases Britannia metal dish-covers; 2 cases song books; 3 cases fishing lines; 6 cases jewellers' showcases, large assortment; 15 cases crying dolls; 10 cases nankeen dolls; 2 cases briar pipes, novelties; 5 cases butchers' knives, 5 to 18 inch; 25 cases Crop and Sons' clay pipes, new style; 3 cases assorted musical boxes, with bell and drum, &c.; 8 cases dressing combs; 2 cases haberdashery; 4 cases glycerine soap; 2 cases fancy plaits and head dresses; 2 cases children's story books; 3 cases novelties in tin toys; 4 cases new pattern albums; 10 cases tinware; 5 cases bird cages; 3 cases Mosely's table cutlery; 2 cases Shirley's pen and pocket cutlery; 3 cases oleographs; 1 case meerschaum pipes—W. Saber and Sons.

Ex Mabel: 5 cases rocking horses; 3 cases workboxes, assorted; 2 cases writing desks, assorted; 6 casks Ashbery's Britannia metal teapots; 7 casks tin teapots; 3 cases purses; 2 cases meerschaum pipes; 300 boxes Burne's cutty clay pipes; 2 cases shoe brushes; 4 cases electroplated ware; 15 cases assorted English clocks; 2 cases Eley's gun caps; 3 cases Island trade beads; 5 cases children's prize books; 5 cases Goodall's playing cards, superior assorted; 3 cases children's poll combs; 2 cases J. R. dressing combs; 1 case ivory tooth combs; 2 cases Batger scissors—W. Saber and Sons.

Ex William Melhuish: 22 cases tray and box glasses, 9 x 7 to 18 x 14, splendid assortment; 22 cases gilt chimney and pier glasses: 45 suites furniture, walnut loo tables, pianos, worktables, easy chairs, &c., &c.; 25 cases iron bedsteads—W. Saber and Sons.

EXPORTS.—April 13.

Rachel, for Shanghai: 390 tons coal.

Fanny Wright, for Adelaide: 6200 feet and 28 logs timber, 375 felloes, 8 tons coal.

Martha Ellen, for Christmas Island: 800 bricks, 29 sheets iron, 25 boxes pipes, 26 packages sundries.

Whistler, for San Francisco: 650 tons coal.

Silome, for Hiogo: 600 tons coal.

Vibilia, for Guam: 21 packages sundries.

Governor Blackall (s.), for Brisbane: 35 packages tea, 16 cases wines and spirits, 500 cases jams, 45 bags onions, 649 bags potatoes, 138 cases fruit, 8 horses, 432 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Wentworth (s.), this day, at noon.

For Melbourne, India, United Kingdom, and Continent of Europe, Adelaide, Perth (W. A.), Hobart Town, Launceston, and all New Zealand Ports.—By the Avoca (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 9 p.m.

For Brisbane Water.—By the Pelican (s.), on Monday, at 9 a.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE, PER CHINA, FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails containing letters, packets, and newspapers, specially marked "via Galle," will be made up at this office, and forwarded per Avoca (s.), to Melbourne, on Saturday, the 15th instant. Mails will close as follows:—

Registered letters at 1.30 p.m.
Unregistered letters at 2 p.m.
Newspapers and packets at 1 p.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 3 p.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 8th April, 1875.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, April 13: Avoca (s.), 905 tons, Captain Stead, for Melbourne; Wentworth (s.), 650 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane.

The Ly-ee-Moon.—Captain Stephens has forwarded a telegram from Brisbane to his agents, Joseph Ward and Co., to the following effect:—"Arrived at the north head of Cape Moreton forty hours out from Sydney, including a delay of two hours from her bearings, all square canvas was blown away in a violent squall on Saturday night; we leave on Thursday, 13th instant, for Townsville, in company with the (s.) Leichardt."

Dispatch.—The tea clipper Black Adder, Captain J. M. Whyte, arrived from London on the 21st ultimo. She commenced work on the 24th, discharged a general cargo of about 2000 tons, and loaded 1650 tons Newcastle coals in ten working days, inclusive of stoppages. She sailed for Shanghai at daylight on the 7th instant, having been only sixteen days in port.

The following is a list of passengers per Avoca, P. and O. branch steamer, sailing on Saturday, 15th instant, for Melbourne, connecting with the s.s. China:—For Southampton: Misses Campbell (2), Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell, 3 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Barton, 2 children, and servant; Master Barton, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Alexander Stuart, Miss Stuart, Mr. Kenneth Stuart, Miss Stuart. For Brindisi: Hon. F. M. Darley, Signor Pompei, Mr. J. B. Tickle. For Melbourne: Hon. Charles Campbell, Hon. Alexander Stuart, Mr. Coles, Mr. J. Higham, Mr. H. Higham. Specie: 1351 sovereigns, 252 ounces gold, 7360 ounces silver.

The Wentworth (s.) left Melbourne on the 10th instant at 5.50 p.m., passed Wilson's Promontory on the 11th instant at 4.15 a.m., rounded Gabo Island on the 12th at 2.45 a.m., and arrived in Sydney on the 13th at 6 a.m. Experienced light head winds and variables with fine, pleasant weather throughout.

The E. and A.R.M.S. Brisbane, Captain Balfour, arrived yesterday evening at 5.45. She left Sandridge Railway Pier at 2.45 p.m. on 11th; passed Port Phillip Heads at 5.10 p.m.; passed Wilson's Promontory at 2.30 a.m.; Gabo Island at 7.35 p.m. on the 12th; Cape Jervis at 9.35 a.m. on the 13th; and arrived as above. Experienced head winds and fine weather almost throughout the passage, which has been made in forty-eight hours.

The Macedon (s.) left Port Phillip Heads at 7 p.m. on the 10th instant, passed Wilson's Promontory at 5 a.m. on the 11th, Gabo Island at 2 a.m. on the 12th, entered Sydney Heads at 3.30 a.m. on the 13th. Experienced light head winds throughout the passage.

The clipper schooner Noumea left New Caledonia on the 29th ultimo, and experienced moderate S.E. weather until Sunday last, when a violent gale from the south set in.

The Parramatta River steamer Emu has been recently placed in Mort's Dry Dock for the half-yearly overhaul. She has been fitted with new piston and rod on a different principle to the one hitherto in use. The result is a considerable improvement in her speed. She resumed her regular trips on the Parramatta River on Monday last.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.—Lady Belmore, brig, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.—Alphington, barque, Cunningham, for Hongkong, with 443 tons coal.
April 12.—Bobycito, barque, White, for Dunedin, with 580 tons coal.
April 12.—May Flower, brig, Dixon, for Lyttelton, with 480 tons coal.
April 12.—Hero of the Nile, barque, Dugdale, for Melbourne, with 513 tons coal.
April 12.—Clara, schooner, Pie, for Hobart Town, with 270 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 12.—Tasmania, Heatherbelle, and Hirondelle, from Sydney.

CLARENCE HEADS.

April 13.—The steamers Clarence and New England are in the Deep Hole, and are not expected to cross to-day.

BALLINA.

April 13.—There is a heavy gale blowing from E.N.E., attended with heavy rain and high sea.

GABO ISLAND.

April 13.—A steamer like the Brisbane passed N. at 7.15 p.m. on Wednesday.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.—Brisbane (s.), from Sydney; Castle Holme, from London; Madura, Vivid, Sparrowhawk, Loch Naw, Sydney Griffiths, Wressel Castle, Sarah Ann, Sea Nymph, Sarah, Alexandra, Rosebud, Alcandra, Bravo, from Newcastle; Examiner, from Ballina; Borough Belle, from Maryborough.

April 9.—Trinculo, Catherine Jane, from Newcastle.

On the voyage of the barque Sea Nymph, hence to Newcastle, when she was 15 miles E.N.E. of Jervis Bay the master, Captain Ford, picked up a life-buoy with "Asia" on it. The buoy is conjectured to have belonged to the ship of that name which left Newcastle on September 3, 1874, and has not since been heard of.—*Argus*, April 10.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

(From Perth Examiner, March 22.)

The only arrivals of foreign-going vessels to be reported are the Jumna, from London, and the Suffolk, from Melbourne via Geographe Bay. The departures have been the Georgina and Don Ricardo, for Singapore, with sandalwood, their aggregate cargoes amounting to about 550 tons. These vessels also shipped batches of horses, and the former vessel about twenty tons of pearl shells for transhipment to England. The following vessels are in Gage's Roads loading with sandalwood for Shanghai:—Jumna (346), Minatitlan (219), and Lady Louisa (542). The Robert Morrison has proceeded to Champion Bay with her cargo from London, after which she will load with sandalwood for Singapore, sailing early in May. The Melbourne barque Suffolk, chartered to load with jarrah for Port Adelaide, has just made a coasting trip from Geographe Bay to Fremantle, with a load of timber. After discharging she will return to the Vasse and load for South Australia. The jarrah timber trade at the southern outports preserves its activity. During the month the Prince Victor, Nightingale, Levant, and the Peony, from the Vasse, and the Antipodes, from Bunbury, whose aggregate stowing capacity represents 1727 tons, have been dispatched to Port Adelaide with full cargoes; while there remain in hand the barques Planter, Moneynick, and Ashburton, engaged to load for the same port. The Ashburton (506) goes round to Flinders Bay to load on account of Mr. W. Eldridge, who is also preparing several other extensive orders for South Australia and New Zealand. Flinders Bay affords excellent winter anchorage, shipping can at all times be carried on expeditiously, and Mr. Eldridge's station, which taps one of the finest belts of jarrah in the colony, bids fair to become of even greater importance than any station on the western coast. The schooner Cleopatra has been dispatched direct from Champion Bay with a full cargo of pig lead and lead ore on account of the M. and C. B. Mining Company. The Kebroyd, engaged to complete her cargo for Singapore, is now en route from Albany. She will probably take a quantity of sandalwood and a deck load of horses. The brig Emily Smith arrived at King George's Sound from Adelaide 12th instant. The whaleships Offley and Canton have touched there for supplies during the month.

NEW CALEDONIA.

ARRIVALS.

March 25.—Nouveau Moudelle, from Bordeaux.
March 26.—Star of the Sea, from Sydney; Arrogant, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

March 28.—Bossuet, for Newcastle.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

CASUALTIES, &c.

Record of Wrecks.—The number of wrecks reported for the present year, to date of February 12, amounted to 196.

The Strathearn, from Glasgow for Rockhampton, was towed to Queenstown wharf January 25, to restow cargo, it having been slightly shifted.

The Oberon, Dunn, at London, January 26, from Sydney, left October 31. Had heavy weather and westerly to SW. winds to New Zealand. From longitude 110° W. to Cape Horn had 12 days' easterly winds. Rounded Cape Horn December 4; crossed the Equator December 30, thence to latitude 6° N. seven days' calm and variables, thence moderate easterly and S.S.W. winds to chops of Channel, where we had two days' N.E. wind. Arrived at Dungeness January 24, 85 days out.

LAUNCHES.

The Anglo Norman.—On January 29, Messrs. Russell and Co. successfully launched from their shipbuilding yard at Port Glasgow an iron sailing barque, named the Anglo-Norman, of 825 tons net register, length between perpendiculars 188 feet, breadth 32 feet, and depth 19 feet. This vessel has been constructed to the order of Messrs. Frost, Cook, and Co., of London, and is intended for the Australian and Eastern trades. She has been built to Lloyd's special requirements, is classed 100 A1, fitted with Harfield's patent windlass, Winchester's condenser, has lofty 'tween decks, with side lights, and approved ventilation. When completed the Anglo-Norman proceeds to Glasgow to be loaded by Messrs. Aitkin, Lilburn, and Co., for Sydney (N.S.W.).

The Cochrina.—On January 27, Messrs. Aitken and Mansell launched from their yard at Whiteinch, a barque of about 1000 tons register, named the Cochrina. This vessel has been built for the Eastern and Australian trade, to the order of Mr. John Guthrie, Cardiff, under the inspection of Captain Dowell, who will command the vessel.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude, 33° 51' 41" Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation, 9° 32' 45" East. 22nd January, 1875.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Velocity of wind measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot deduced from velocity.
Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

April 12, 1876. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·294	61·2	98	S.	6	0·2	10	0·49	
P.M. 3	·198	65·0	96	S.	13	0·8	10		
9	·217	62·1	99	E.	3	0·0	10		
Mean ...	30·236	62·8	97·7		7	0·3	10·0		4·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, ——.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 67·1 | Sun—maximum .... 96·9
Minimum .... 57·8 | Grass—minimum .... 54·9

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 132·5.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 68·1.

Total rainfall from January 1 to April 13, 5·702 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 17 years, for period January 1 to April 1, 15·370 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 17 years, 53·015 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 a.m.—April 13, 1876. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum Temp.	Minimum Temp.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	80	—	—	—	—	NE.	1·0	59·4	55·3	0·54
Grafton	22	—	—	—	—	SE.	—	69·7	51·2	0·90
Inverell	124	—	—	61·1	84	Calm.	0·0	69·6	54·4	0·24
Bourke	393	—	—	—	—	SW.	4·0	68·2	54·0	0
Narrabri	196	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	67·4	60·0	0·73
Armidale	80	3278	30·008	55·2	94	E.	1·0	59·4	52·9	0·30
Tamworth	116	1271	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	75·0	55·1	0·27
Murrurundi	94	1545	—	—	—	SE.	—	71·9	52·3	0
Cassilis	120	—	—	—	—	SE.	—	66·5	61·2	0·09
Muswellbr'k	68	475	—	—	—	SE.	—	74·0	59·3	0·05
Dubbo	182	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	70·5	47·9	2·21
W. Maitland	18	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	72·2	63·4	0·19
Newcastle	1	112	30·031	66·7	85	SSE.	0·1	72·3	63·3	0·75
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	ESE.	1·0	62·9	53·9	0·39
Bathurst	96	2200	30·062	62·0	81	SE.	1·0	66·5	52·0	0·02
Mt. Victoria	61	3490	30·047	54·9	92	SE.	0·0	59·1	46·9	1·20
Forbes	176	—	30·153	62·0	—	SW.	—	78·2	56·1	0
Sydney	5	155	30·117	63·9	99	SSW.	0·3	67·1	60·8	1·34
Wentworth	476	—	—	—	—	E.	1·0	80·7	50·6	0
Young	140	—	—	—	—	SE.	1·0	73·5	45·1	0·47
Wollongong	0	—	—	—	—	S.	—	65·8	59·9	0·80
Goulburn	54	2129	30·197	56·0	94	E.	1·0	65·1	50·8	0·05
Wagga	161	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	75·9	56·9	0
Queanbeyan	80	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	65·7	47·1	0
Deniliquin	287	410	30·198	60·0	66	Calm.	0·0	83·1	50·2	0
Cooma	52	2637	30·193	44·7	93	Calm.	0·0	67·6	34·8	0·03
Albury	175	572	30·194	60·2	84	Calm.	0·0	79·3	43·1	0
Eden	0	107	30·201	58·7	95	SW.	1·6	67·7	57·0	0·15
Gabo Island	0	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	—	0·03

Raining at Tenterfield, Grafton, Inverell, Narrabri, Murrurundi, Tamworth, Orange, Mount Victoria, Forbes, Young, Wollongong, and Goulburn. Showery at Armidale, Cassilis, Mudgee, Parramatta, and Gabo Island. Foggy at Cooma.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL 14, 1876.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h.m.	h.m.	April.
Sun	6.21	5.37	
Moon	8.56 p.m.	11.25 a.m.	First quarter 2nd
Mercury	5.45 a.m.	5.19 p.m.	Full moon 9th
Venus	10.6 a.m.	7.44 p.m.	Last quarter 17th
Mars	9.30 a.m.	7.38 p.m.	New moon 24th.
Jupiter	7.30 p.m.	9.16 a.m.	
Saturn	2.27 a.m.	3.25 p.m.	Moon's age, 19·3 days.

Moon.—Apogee, 15th; G. N. Declination, 1st; in Equator, 7th; G. S. Declination, 14th; in Equator, 22nd; G. N. Declination 28th; Perigee, 27th.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

April 12.—Barrabool (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.—Durham (s.), from London; Catherine Jane, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.—Southern Belle, for Newcastle.
April 13.—Emma Jane, for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
April 13.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Light, and raining.
	Noon.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.	Ditto, and ditto.

HIGH WATER AT FORT DENISON.
April 14.—11.27 a.m.; 11.49 p.m.

WIND AND WEATHER.—April 13.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Normantown—SE. Fine. Gilbert Town—Calm. Cloudy. Etheridge—Calm. Fine. Cardwell—Calm. Cloudy. Townsville—Calm. Cloudy. Bowen—Calm. Fine. Mackay—SE. Fine. Copperfield—SE. Fine. Gladstone—Calm. Fine. Rockhampton—SE. Fine. Maryborough—Calm. Like rain. Roma—Calm. Dull. Cape Moreton—E., strong. Brisbane—NE., fresh. Raining. Toowoomba—NE. Raining. Warwick—SE. Overcast. Nebo—SE. Cloudy. Stanthorpe—SE. Cloudy. Goondiwindi—SE. Raining. St. George—Calm. Cloudy.

N. S. Wales.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Raymond Terrace	N. Cloudy	Calm. Raining
Tenterfield	NE. Raining	
Glen Innes	E. Raining, cold	S. Heavy rain
Inverell	Calm. Raining	
Warialda	Calm. Raining	
Bundarra	S. Raining	
Armidale	E. Showery	
Tamworth	Calm. Raining heavy	Calm. Raining
Gunnedah	Calm. Light rain	
Boggabri	Calm. Stormy	
Narrabri	Calm. Raining	
Wee Waa	Calm. Raining	
Pillaga	Calm. Raining steady	Calm. Like more rain
Walgett	Calm. Raining heavy	Calm. Cloudy
Brewarrina	Calm. Like rain	Calm. Cloudy
Bourke	SW. Cloudy	SW. Dull
Muswellbrook	SE. Dull	SE. Dull
Murrurundi	SE. Raining heavy	SE. Raining
Singleton	SE. Like rain	SE. Raining
Maitland	Calm. Dull, like rain	Calm. Raining
Taree	S. Raining heavy	Calm. Raining
Port Stephens	NE. Light rain	NE. Raining
Newcastle	SSE. Showery	Variable, showery
Barrenjoee	SW. Raining	SSE. Raining
Windsor	SE. Showery	SW. Like rain
Sydney	SW. Raining	SSE. Light rain
South Head	S. Showery	SE. Cloudy
Wollongong	S. Raining	S. Raining
Kiama	S. Heavy rain	SE., strong. Raining
Ulladulla	Calm. Showery	
Jervis Bay	SE. Light showers	SE., fresh. Showery
Goulburn	E. Light rain	E. Cloudy
Braidwood	W. Raining	SE. Showery
Araluen	Calm. Raining	SE. Showery
Moruya	Calm. Cloudy	SW. Showery
Queanbeyan	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Steady rain
Bombala	SW. Fine	SW. Like rain
Cooma	Calm. Foggy	NW. Dull
Bega	Calm. Clear, fine	Calm. Fine
Eden	SW., light. Showery	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Gabo Island	Calm. Showery	NE., light. Fine
Yass	N. Raining	NW. Showery
Gundagai	W. Raining	Calm. Dull
Tumut	Calm. Dull	Calm. Raining
Kiandra	Calm. Cloudy	N. Cloudy
Albury	Calm. Fine	
Mount Victoria	SE., light. Showery	NE. Light showers
Bathurst	SE. Cloudy, showery	NE. Showery
Carcoar	Calm. Showery	Calm. Cloudy
Hill End	SE. Raining	SE. Raining
Mudgee	Calm. Showery	Calm. Raining
Gulgong	Calm. Like rain	Calm. Raining
Cassilis	SE. Showery	E. Like rain
Merriwa	SE. Showery	E. Like rain
Coolah	Calm. Like rain	Calm. Raining
Coonabarabran	Calm. Raining	Calm. Raining
Coonamble	Calm. Like rain	Calm. Raining
Wellington	Calm. Raining	W. Like rain
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Like rain
Orange	ESE. Raining	Calm. Raining
Forbes	SW. Raining	SW. Dull, like rain
Parkes	Calm. Raining	
Grenfell	Calm. Steady rain	Calm. Light showers
Young	SE. Raining	Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Like rain
Urana	Calm. Fine	
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Hay	S. Fine	NE. Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Euston	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine, clear
Wentworth	E. Fine	Calm. Clear, warm.

Victoria.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	ENE., light. Fine	30·204	59·8
Queenscliff	N. Hazy, fine	30·20	62·
Cape Schank	NE. Clear, fine	29·95	65·
Cape Otway	N. Overcast, cloudy	30·002	61·
Portland	Calm. Cloudy, fine	30·216	63·
Port Albert	W. Clear, very fine	30·24	61·
Tasmania.			
Hobart Town	NW. Fine	30·00	57·
Low Heads	N., light. Foggy	30·07	65·
S. Australia.			
Gulchen Bay	NE. Fine	30·192	64·5
Adelaide	Calm. Fine	30·033	65·
M'Donnell Bay	NW. Fine		
Peake	Calm. Fine		
Alice Springs	Calm. Fine		
Daly Waters	SE. Clear, fine		
Port Darwin	SE. Fine	29·607	77·0

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Public are requested to take notice that this Company is now prepared to ACCEPT larger Amounts on good risks than formerly, upon terms to meet the present extreme competition in rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
100, New Pitt-street.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Offices, 71, Pitt-street.
Every description of Fire and Marine Insurance effected at lowest current rates.
A. L. PARK, Agent.
Agents required in the country.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. ISAACS and CO., Importers of British, Foreign, American, and General Merchandise, from 605, George-street South, to their new premises, 357, 359, and 361, George-street, next the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The New Zealand Insurance Company have removed to their new premises, 77, New Pitt-street.
Sydney, 24th March, 1876.

OUR Establishment will not be open SATURDAY or MONDAY next. Lamb and Fairfax, 23, Hunter-st.

MR. JOHN SPENCER, SURGEON-DENTIST, 8, Wynyard-square.
Awarded for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry.
The London International Exhibition Medal for 1873.

MR. PEDLEY, Dentist, by Special Appointment to Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.,
1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square
(late of 12, George-street, Hanover-square, London W.)

MR. J. J. LACHAUME, Dentist, 6, Wynyard-square, in attendance.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

DEPOT FOR CAMERON'S TOBACCOS. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Cigars.
HEYDE, TODMAN, and CO., 476, George-street.

LADIES' and Gentlemen's First-class BOOTS and Shoes. M'COY, BROTHERS, 599, 561, George-st.

HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE.—All genuine machines are stamped "M. Moss and Co., Sole Agents, Sydney, N.S.W.," and are obtainable wholesale and retail only at their Stores in Wynyard-lane, and are not sold elsewhere in Sydney.
Look for the Stamp! "M. Moss and Co."
JOHNSON, CLARK, and CO., Manufacturers,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

GAYEN'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS may now be had, in any quantities, from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, &c., throughout the colonies, or from the undersigned, in trade parcels only.
MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC, prepared with the same care and skill as his celebrated Sarsaparilla.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS has been a quarter of a century before the public, and its sale steadily increasing, while
HUNDREDS OF IMITATIONS
have appeared and disappeared, leaving only ruin and disgrace to all connected with them. The public should no longer be duped by injurious, cheap, fiery compounds with forged certificates, manufactured in the colony.
To protect consumers against imitations of
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
EVEN WHEN OFFERED UNDER OTHER NAMES in this market, the SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES has granted an INJUNCTION against their sale, under a penalty of £30,000, in proof of which the writ of injunction may be seen at our office.
Sole Wholesale Agents for WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS,
M. MOSS and CO., Sydney.

THURSTON and CO.'S celebrated BILLIARD-TABLES.—The undersigned have on hand another shipment of the above first-class tables.
DE LISSA and CO., 3, Barrack-street.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME have landing ex JAMES AIKIN,
CURRANTS, new fruit, prime sample
ELEME RAISINS, new fruit, splendid condition
MALT, BEST PALE ENGLISH
CAUSTIC SODA, LIVER 60 per cent. PURE WHITE
GUINNESS'S STOUT, O'BRIEN'S QUARTS and PINTS.

TASMANIAN HOPS, ex Tasman.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Arrol's Scotch Alloa ALE, quarts, in 4 dozen casks, 7s 6d per dozen.
JAS. MACGREGOR, 320, George-street.

SUPERFINE SHAG TOBACCO, two shillings per lb. T. SAYWELL, No. 4, Park-street.

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LOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS
by Special Artists,
Engraved for the Sydney Mail only.
Illustrations of Foreign Views and subjects of interest.

VICTORIA-SQUARE.—ASHFIELD HEIGHTS.—ALLOTMENTS to be shortly sold. See advertisement. S. P. Freehold Land and Building Society.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Superior shipment, now landing.
LADIES',
GENTLEMEN'S,
and CHILDREN'S.
CALLAGHAN and SON, 307, George-street.

JACQUOT and CO.'S genuine pure Vegetable French PASTE BLACKING, superior to any other; preserves the leather, gives it a brilliant polish in shortest time. Brand registered.
Sole Agents, HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO.

NOW LANDING, ex Iron Duke, 300 gross of JACQUOT'S BLACKING.
HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO.

TO ARRIVE, ex Parthia, 500 gross of JACQUOT'S FRENCH PASTE BLACKING.
HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—JACQUOT'S FRENCH PASTE BLACKING, for SALE by all respectable Grocers and Storekeepers. Ask for JACQUOT'S, and take no other.
HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO., Sole Agents.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! for Queen's Birthday.—Best English Fireworks, all sizes; Chinese Crackers, small and large size; Chinese Guns, all warranted best quality, as cheap as any in Sydney. Country orders solicited early, so as to ensure their being received in time. Cases of assorted fireworks from £2 upwards.
HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO.

NOW LANDING, ex Iron Duke.—A further shipment of the best English Fireworks, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876.

Good Friday, as our readers are well aware, is commonly kept by Christian people as a day of humiliation; but to-day is to be kept by order of the Government as a day of special humiliation by the people of New South Wales. If we commence from the Government itself, and go down the social scale, there is perhaps scarcely a standpoint from which much harm can be seen in a day of humiliation. There is plenty of reason among us for more humiliation than is generally found, and those who are last to acknowledge this are possibly the first in whom such an acknowledgement would be a most appropriate thing.

Neither is there any public ground from which there can be the slightest objection to the coupling of a day of general humiliation with a day of general prayer. It can hardly be disputed that many of the best sentiments and most sacred customs of the world are strongly on the side which has been taken in this instance by the Government. It may, it is true, be affirmed, without unnecessarily touching the forbidden province of theology, that the views of even religious men as to the potency of prayer for material things have undergone no inconsiderable modification. It is quite possible, also, that these and similar views may have to undergo some further modifications yet. It is not too much to say that praying for rain and getting it without delay is not by any means so simple a thing to many grave and thoughtful men as it seemed the other night to several members of the Legislative Assembly. But, on the other hand, the attempt to ridicule a movement of this character as a piece of hypocrisy and superstition is quite as likely to be a proof of advanced ignorance as of advanced knowledge. The truth is that in the prayer controversy, as in nearly every other, both sides have probably an element of weakness and an element of strength, the weakness on the one side being that of attaching too much to the dominion of law, and the weakness on the other being that of forgetting the dominion of law altogether.

The case of those who have their difficulties in praying for rain was eloquently put by Mr. Auberon Herbert, a short time ago, in a communication to the *Times*:—"No greater misfortune," said Mr. Herbert, "could befal the human race than that some day it should discover with positive assurance that the successions of phenomena were rendered uncertain by an unseen will. Once ascertain that these perturbations by prayer existed to an appreciable extent, and such a discovery would not only unhinge the industry of the world, would not only make calculation useless and science foolish, but in its moral effect it would bury all activity of thought in the gloom of an abject religion, it would discourage what there is most manly and generous in the human race, it would change us from a nation of workers into a congregation of monks, and it would involve heaven and earth in a common corruption of flattery on the one side and favour on the other, into which the old Homeric pictures give an insight." The converse of this position was ably put by the English *Spectator* as follows:—"There is nothing to create any difficulty in the supposition that physical law is really invariable, as experience seems to teach us, and that the only channel by which prayer can affect physical events is that which acts through the influence of the human mind or will on the natural universe. It is quite certain that it is so in human things. No one proposes to another man to modify the weight of a physical body, but we do constantly propose to modify the bearing of that weight on us by asking a friend to help us to lift it. We always assume physical forces as fixed, but modify their practical consequences by appeal to the minds and hearts of men. If this be,—as all who believe in freewill hold,—more than mere appearance, the natural assumption for those who believe in God, as Mr. Auberon Herbert evidently does, is to suppose that there, too, there is the same room for the action of Providence, without any relaxation of the discipline of law, as there is in human life. If man can alter the incidence of physical law by appeals to the hearts and minds of others, so also can God. He can inspire the mind of the physician, or the precaution of the soldier, or the conscience of the statesman, and guide it into a new track, if we can do so; and He can so alter, without any interference with the precise succession of physical events, the fates of individuals and the fortunes of nations." Such are the two opposite methods of putting the question that is commended to the consideration of this community to-day. We have no comment to offer on the question itself beyond that of remarking that it is not one that should be regarded with narrowness and intolerance on the one hand, or with flippancy and scorn on the other. Those who hesitate to pray for rain may be borne with as conscientious if mistaken men, while those who so strenuously take the other side may be welcomed as men who are striving to maintain time-honoured principles, and to promote the public good.

We may, however, be permitted to question whether anything is gained in a colony like this by asking the Government to direct the public devotions of the people even on a special occasion like the present. The rather unhappy discussion which took place on this subject in the Legislative Assembly a fortnight ago showed very clearly that the less the Assembly has to do with matters of this sort the better; and the fact that in this instance the Assembly has decided in favour of one course, and the Government in favour of another, may well suggest whether, in a country like this, in which the Government is not the representative head of the Church, and in which Parliaments and Governments are composed of men of so many different views, it would not be all the better for the Churches to decide for themselves when it is seasonable to pray for rain, without submitting a proposition of this sort to what is supposed to be the superior judgment of the Colonial Secretary. On other occasions of this kind a Governmental proclamation for general prayer has usually been a part of a Governmental proclamation for a general holiday; but on this occasion the day appointed has been for ecclesiastical purposes a general holiday from time immemorial, and the probability is, therefore, that, in many Churches where the directions of the Government are kept, it will be at the expense of what are deemed more sacred interests, and that in many others those directions will not be kept at all. There may be nothing specially incongruous in the Government's expressing its "earnest hope that all classes of the community will join with reverence and humility in this solemn appeal to the Divine mercy;" but we cannot but think that there are many reasons why responsibilities of this kind should be undertaken by the heads of the Churches rather than by the heads of the State.

This conviction is not lessened by the delicacy and difficulty of the questions which the Government undertakes to decide. There is no question as to the seriousness of the drought from which this colony has been suffering; but there is a great deal of difference of opinion as to the extent of the calamity which this drought involves, and as to the philosophical questions which grow out of it. Many men who have no difficulty in humbling themselves before their Maker have the gravest of difficulties in humbling themselves on account of the smallness of the quantity of rain that has fallen in this colony during the last nine months. Whether the falling of twenty-two inches of rain instead of fifty-two is really a calamity or not, we cannot undertake to say; but we do undertake to say that the greatest of our calamities are not our floods and droughts, but our want of foresight and enterprise in regard to them. Nature, taking one year with another, has given us the most ample resources: the trouble is that we have largely failed to utilize them. If the supplies of water within reach in different parts of the colony, and in Sydney particularly, had been appropriated and stored as they ought to have been years ago, there would not only not have been an insufficiency of water, there would probably not have been the fear of an insufficiency. The real judgment upon men is too often that of not improving what they get, and not that of not getting what they need. We have no desire to suggest discouragement to those who may meet to-day to pray for rain, but we may suggest that if there are aspects of our evils that may be averted by prayer there are others which require something far more determined and more sustained. One thing we may hope, and that is that in asking for the rain we may want we shall not forget the duty of being grateful for the seasonable supply which we have already had. Whatever division of opinion there may be as to the former of these duties, there is not likely to be any division of feeling about the latter; and although venerable custom has handed down Good Friday as a humiliation day, it is to be hoped that it will be permissible in this one sense at least to make it a Day of Thanksgiving.

While the recent drought is directing attention to the meteorological conditions of our climate, and sending us back for comparison to past years, it may be interesting also to compare our rainfall with that of the driest of Australian colonies, viz., South Australia, which, in spite of that fact, has established itself as the granary of this part of the world. In the work just prepared for circulation at the Philadelphia Exhibition there is a paper on the climate of the colony. In this paper Mr. Charles Todd, the Government Astronomer, availing himself of the records kept by Mr. Kingston before the establishment of any Government Observatory, gives us the annual rainfall as far back as 1839. From these tables it appears that the average rainfall in South Australia for a period of twenty-six years consecutively, amounts only to 21·031 inches. In New South Wales we should consider this a wretchedly small supply; but the South Australians are used to it, and manage to get along very well with that average. They only call out when the rainfall is very considerably below this. The lowest rainfall recorded during the twenty-six years was in 1869, when the amount was only 13·850; in two other years it was less than 15 inches; in one other it was less than 16; in three others it was less than 18; and in seven others it was less than 20. During the period under review, the rainfall has been under the average for sixteen years, and the highest rainfall known was only a little over 30 inches. Sir George Kingston remarks that the quantity of rain that falls in a year is of less importance to the colonists than the months during which it falls. During the first three months of the year there is very little rain in South Australia; in fact, the average is below the rainfall in Sydney. During the first three months of the year—a period which we have been considering this year as one of severe drought, the average for South Australia as tested by thirty-six years, gives the following:—January, 0·722; February, 0·670; March, 0·881;—the whole being equal to only 2·273 inches. During the similar period this year the rainfall at Sydney has been 3·2 inches, so that what we have been complaining of as drought for the last three months, is above the normal state of things in South Australia. But though we have had more than our neighbours generally, we have had little more than a fifth of our usual portion, for during the last seventeen months our supply for the first quarter of the year has been at the rate of fifteen inches; so that since the 1st of January this year we have about twelve inches less than usual. The dry beginning of the year, Sir George Kingston says, is a matter of comparative indifference to the welfare of South Australia, because during those hot months vegetation is generally at a stand-still. It is the fallow period. It is after the summer is over that rain is wanted to moisten and soften the ground to prepare for ploughing, and to start the grass for the stockowners before the cold weather sets in. It is also wanted in the months of November and December to promote the growth of plants and fill out the fruit, and then again in March and April, and then in August, September, and October. If the farmers and stockowners get their customary supplies during these months, they can put up with dry weather during the rest of the year. With their limited rainfall he also draws attention to the greater value of gentle soaking showers as compared with heavy storms. In the latter case, the water runs off without doing its effective work; in the former, it is absorbed in the soil to be yielded up again gradually for the nutriment of vegetation. And, fortunately for South Australia, their rain comes mostly in moderate quantities, though now and then, especially in the far north, they have an experience of torrents and floods. Our average rainfall at Sydney is, in round numbers, about 50 inches, so that we really get nearly 30 inches per annum more than the South Australians get, and which yet is sufficient for all their necessary purposes. We could, no doubt, do with a great deal less than we get, but, at the same time, we should probably think it very hard lines to be reduced to the South Australian standard. Much of our rainfall comes in large quantities at a time, and runs away to the sea. It often does damage, and seldom does more real service than a much smaller quantity would have done. Some day, perhaps, we may learn how to impound some of the surplus we now waste. At present the country is barely out of a primitive stage, and we are exposed to the full force of the oscillations of a very changeable climate.

The Drought.—There is now a probability that the drought in the interior, which must have caused great losses to stockowners and agriculturists, has ended. Cheering accounts reach us by telegram of copious rains in many districts, where the most gloomy anticipations had begun to be realized; cattle dying from lack of food and water. In Sydney there was an almost constant downpour all yesterday and last night, at times exceedingly heavy. The amount of rainfall from the 8th to noon yesterday was 2½ inches. From noon on Tuesday to noon on Wednesday, there fell nearly half an inch at Tenterfield, nearly one-tenth of an inch at Inverell, a little more than half an inch at Bourke, not quite a quarter of an inch at Narrabri, almost nothing at Armidale, about one-ninth of an inch at Cassilis, about one-tenth of an inch at West Maitland, about a quarter of an inch at Newcastle, almost none at Bathurst, and between a quarter and half an inch at Wollongong. Gunnedah, Coonamble, and Forbes have been visited with rain.

New Guinea Exploration.—A meeting of the committee was held at the rooms of the Agricultural Society, in George-street, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Bennett was in the chair, and there were present also the Revs. Dr. Lang, J. P. Sunderland, Captains Hixson and Eldred, Mr. H. E. A. Allan and the secretary, Mr. Nilson. Contributions to the extent of £25 5s. were received, making the total amount of the fund up to the present time, £411 16s. 6d., to which further sums, which are promised, will be added. Signor D'Albertis starts on his expedition next Wednesday, and this being the last meeting of the committee prior to his departure, the gentlemen present joined in an expression to him of a wish for his success and speedy return. Signor D'Albertis replied in a few words, thanking the committee and the public of New South Wales for the encouragement and assistance he had received in his undertaking; and he promised also to communicate to the committee by every opportunity the progress he was making in the exploration, and any facts which would be interesting to the public to know.

Wesleyan Church, Bourke-street.—The anniversary of the opening of the Bourke-street Wesleyan Church was commemorated on Wednesday evening by a tea meeting held in the schoolroom and a public meeting held in the church. The attendance, while it was far from large, was yet as good as could have been expected in the heavy but welcome rain. The Rev. George Hurst occupied the chair, and the Rev. J. A. Nolan, in the absence of the treasurer, read the financial statement, which showed that the income of the past year had been in excess of the expenditure, but that the debt on the buildings included in the trust remained as it stood twelve months ago. During the year a memorial tablet, in marble, has been put up in the church in respect to the memory of the much beloved Rev. G. H. Holmes; and the report referred in graceful terms to the services of Messrs. S. Robens and T. Cowlishaw, two of the first trustees, who during the year had passed to their reward. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. G. James (Primitive), J. Gardner, and R. Chapman, and the choir rendered some very choice music. The chairman closed the meeting by pronouncing the benediction.

North Shore Congregational Sunday School.—The sixth anniversary of this school was celebrated on Wednesday evening by a tea and public meeting. The evening proved to be wet, thus materially influencing the attendance at both meetings. After the usual discussion of cake, tarts, fruit, lollies, &c., the public meeting was held, it being presided over by the pastor of the Church, the Rev. J. F. Cullen. The meeting was opened with a hymn, and prayer by Mr. Price, a student of Camden College. The report showed that there had been a slight decrease in numbers of scholars during the year; and, notwithstanding the sickness prevalent, the average attendance had increased. The school accounts exhibited a deficiency, and the mission fund receipts a satisfactory increase. Addresses were given by the pastor, and the Revs. J. P. Sunderland and T. S. Forsaith, and were interspersed with several of Sankey's and Bateman's hymns nicely sung. Votes of thanks were accorded to the ladies and gentlemen who so ably and pleasingly decorated the church, and to Mr. Slade, the superintendent, and the meeting was brought to a close by 9 o'clock.

The Waterloo Presbyterian Church.—A very successful and well-attended tea-meeting, in connection with the above church, was held in the Town Hall, Pitt-street, Redfern, on Wednesday evening, 12th April. Mr. J. H. Goodlet occupied the chair, and there were about 300 people present at tea. The secretary's report showed that the work of establishing a Presbyterian Church in Waterloo was commenced on Sabbath, 11th July, 1875, by Messrs. D. L. Waugh and David Walker, in the Foresters' Hall, Botany-street, secured by them with the assistance of Mr. W. H. Paterson. On the first day the attendance was very small, but gradually increased until at the end of December, 1875, the average attendance on the Sabbath was forty, while now it has further increased to eighty. Services were regularly conducted by Messrs. D. L. Waugh and Walker until the end of January, when the Rev. T. J. Curtis was appointed by the Presbytery to labour in this district, and through his efforts the congregation much increased in strength. A Sabbath-school was commenced on the 8th August, and the first day's attendance was thirteen, and has rapidly increased until now there are ninety children on the roll, with an average attendance of seventy. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Steel, Dr. Gilchrist, Mr. T. J. Curtis, and Messrs. D. L. Waugh and John Walker, of Liverpool, England. It is anticipated that before the expiration of six months the congregation will be in possession of a church of their own in which to worship. They have already collected towards that purpose £90, and this amount was largely increased during the evening by subscriptions and a collection which was taken up. The secretary (Mr. C. J. Christie), on behalf of the congregation, presented to Messrs. D. L. Waugh and David Walker addresses, engrossed and tastefully illuminated on vellum, expressive of the great esteem and respect in which these gentlemen are held for their work of faith and labour of love amongst them. The addresses were feelingly acknowledged by the recipients. A number of sacred selections were given by an able choir. Votes of thanks to the visitors, the ladies, the choir, and the chairman, were then proposed and carried by acclamation. The meeting was then brought to a close by the Rev. H. Macready pronouncing the benediction.

No Quorum.—In the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon, there was "No House"—only eighteen members being present when the Speaker took the chair. Immediately after the House had adjourned, three or four members, who had been waiting in the library, altogether unexpectant of such an event, entered the Chamber. In the Legislative Council, also, there was no quorum.

Appointment. — Mr. J. H. Thomas, C.E., who was formerly engineer for existing lines of railway in this colony, has, we are informed, been appointed (subject to the approval of her Majesty's Government) colonial engineer for Western Australia.

Young Men's Christian Association Report.—The annual report of the Sydney Young Men's Christian Association (established in 1854) has just been published. It has been neatly printed in pamphlet-form by Mr. S. Glassop, of Clarence-street. The report gives details of the operations of the society with regard to its various branches of usefulness; and concerning the great progress made in numbers, &c., since the issue of the last annual report. The printed statement of affairs for the year ending December 31st, 1875, includes a reprint of the Herald's report of the proceedings at the annual tea and public meeting, held towards the latter end of February.

Affairs at Upolu.—From a private letter from Apia, Upolu, dated February the 10th, we learn that, "after the arrest of Steenberger, the Premier, the King was removed and sent away by the Parliament to Savai, to which place he belongs. By the request of the natives, the ship of war afterwards went to Savai, brought him back again, and landed him at Apia with a salute of 21 guns. There is no doubt that he will be more firmly seated on his throne than ever. He has a guard from the ship of war."

Messrs. Stevenson and Sons and the Customs.—The Melbourne *Argus* of Tuesday states that the proceedings taken by the Customs department against the firm of Messrs. Stevenson and Sons were brought under the consideration of the Cabinet on Monday afternoon. It was resolved that action shall be taken both against Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Wilkinson for obstructing the Custom-house officers in the discharge of their duty. Under section 184 of the Customs Act the offence of obstructing any officer of Customs in the execution of his duty is declared a misdemeanour, and the offender is liable to be sentenced to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for any term not less than one or more than five years, or to be imprisoned in any house of correction or common gaol for any term not exceeding three years. It was also decided to stop the letters of the firm arriving by the present mail, with the view of discovering whether fraudulent invoices were sent. This power is given under section 6 of the Post Office Statute Amendment Act. During the day business was carried on as usual in the warehouse, the Custom-house officers in possession taking care that no dutiable goods were dealt with. There are still some constables kept on duty outside the premises, and a good many people during the day went to the spot. An application was made on Monday to Mr. Justice Fellows on behalf of Messrs. Stevenson for an injunction to prevent Mr. Guthrie and the officers acting under him, from molesting or interfering with the plaintiffs in carrying on their business, it being contended that the law gave the Customs no power to break into a house and seize goods which had paid some duty. His Honor said that, if the department had done wrong, the officers and the Government would be responsible in damages, and that he never granted an *ex parte* injunction unless the damage sought to be restrained was such as was irreparable. He, therefore, directed notice to be given to Mr. Guthrie. A summons was afterwards taken out, calling on Mr. Guthrie to show cause why he should not be restrained by injunction from molesting or interfering with the plaintiffs' business.

Arrest of a Supposed Levanter.—Recently (says the *Argus* of Tuesday) a telegram by cable was received from England by the Melbourne detectives, stating that warrants had been issued for the arrest of Thomas Cameron Close, late accountant for the town of Middlesbrough, in the north riding of Yorkshire, for forgery and embezzlement, and that he had started for Melbourne. Last week there arrived in the ship Highflyer a man travelling under the name Gascoigne, who answered the description furnished of the defaulter. Having no warrant the detectives could not arrest him, but detectives Mackay and Wilson were set to "shepherd" him, i. e., keep him under surveillance till the warrant should arrive. They succeeded in doing so without exciting his suspicions till Monday, when Sergeant Asche, of the Middlebrough police, arrived by the Suez mail with the warrants. Gascoigne was standing on the Sandridge pier when Sergeant Asche landed, and at once identified the man as Close the defaulter. Close was taken to the city watch-house, the warrant having been backed here by a Judge, and was charged with forging a receipt for £252 and embezzling £239 2s. Accompanying the warrants and depositions was a report of the Middlesbrough Investigation Committee, showing that the total deficiency in Close's accounts amounted to £2463 up to December, 1875, when he was suspended from the office of accountant. Without any opinion being expressed as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, the case may be referred to as showing how difficult it is for fugitives from justice to escape now that the network of telegraph lines extends to nearly every part of the world.

New England Tin Mines.—A gentleman just returned from a visit to Vegetable Creek informs the Queensland *Border Post* that mining operations throughout that district are almost at a standstill for want of water, and have been for some months. The only claim on Vegetable Creek in work carried on to any great extent is that of Messrs. O'Daily and Co., where eighty hands are employed. The last dividend of this company, paid a short time since, amounted to £14,000 for eighteen months' work, and the returns, we are informed, continue as good as ever. Several other claims on the Creek are engaged raising wash, but very few have a sufficient supply of water for sluicing operations, and consequently the average yield of ore from this portion of the district is comparatively small. At the Y waterholes, the necessary element is more plentiful, and mining, consequently, more vigorously proceeded with, but we are not in a position to give a detailed account of the operations. At Tent Hill there is plenty of tin, but no water to wash it, and from this cause mining operations are at a standstill. The Tent Hill Smelting Works have been idle some time, pending the completion of certain alterations and improvements in the furnace, at which eight hands have been constantly employed, and smelting operations will shortly be resumed. At the Mole Tableland mining progress is said to be also seriously impeded for want of water, and there is a very little doing there at present. The current price of ore in the Vegetable Creek district last week was about £28 per ton, though few sales have been effected.

Billiard Exhibition.—Yesterday afternoon a number of gentlemen assembled at the Masonic Hall, by invitation, to witness a display of skill by Mons. Carme, a French billiardist of high repute amongst the knights of the "board of green cloth" both in Europe and America. After what has been done in England by Roberts and Cook, in America by Dion and others, and from what Mons. Carme demonstrated may be accomplished, it would seem that the game is fast approaching such a stage of completeness that any unlucky player leaving a good break in any game of less than 500 points stands a chance of not going in again. M. Carme's exhibition was on a small table of the French pattern, which it may be remarked has no pockets. He commenced by making 15 successive cannons, and then proceeded to display some show shots. Six balls placed within baulk on the left hand sides were played up the table, and after striking three cushions went into the top left hand corner so close together that a circle of six inches in diameter would have surrounded them. Nine were afterwards collected in a similar manner. This was also done without touching any of twelve bottles placed in different positions on the bed of the table. A red ball on a man's head at a distance of two feet from, and level with, the table was knocked off with the white, which had previously struck the spot ball. The latter was placed a few inches outside baulk, and the plain after striking it was made to rise vertically and cannon the red held about two feet above. Several other feats of this kind were brilliantly executed, but it was not until the latter part of the play that the spectators saw what a wonderful command he had over the cue as well as the extreme nicety with which he judges what is technically known as strength as well as other points of proficiency in fancy shots. The game was 150 up, each cannon counting one—his opponent, the best player resident in the colonies, not scoring twenty when the game terminated. M. Carme's first score was 11, the next 41, then an 8, a 9, an 8 followed by a single, then 30, 10, 20, and a 4 brought the score up to 142. There was then not an easy shot left for any but a scientific player, but it was sufficient for him to get the balls together, and by nursing them in a masterly manner ran out the game amidst loud applause. The manner in which some of his slow screws and check-side shots were made have never been excelled here, and his mode of bringing the ivories into position unequalled even by Roberts. The table was too damp to permit of any exhibition of masse shots.

Theatre Royal.—On Thursday evening the familiar old drama "Ingomar" was placed on the stage, Mr. G. D. Chaplain appearing as the barbarian, and Miss Tilly Andrews as Parthenia. Heavy rain probably caused the smallness of the audience, and naturally consequent thereon the performance was not particularly effective. A favourite farce concluded the evening's entertainment. For Saturday night "Richard III." is on the bills, and a spectacular drama, "The Wizard of the Sea," is announced, which, it is stated, will be produced on a magnificent scale.

Victoria Theatre.—Yesterday evening a complimentary benefit was tendered in aid of the City Volunteer Fire Company No. 3 Accident Fund. It was under distinguished patronage, and considering the weather the attendance was remarkably good. "Fidelia, the Fire Waif," constituted the attraction, and "Nell" sustained the incidental round of characters with her customary success. The Young Australian band played selections of music. This occasion was the last appearance in drama this season of Nell and Mr. George Giddens. To-night there is to be a sacred concert, in which the lady in question will take part; and Madame Saunier, Mrs. Cordner-Miles, Mr. Henry Ackland, Mr. Henry Baker, Mr. Andrew Fairfax, Professor H. Hughes, Mr. W. G. Broadhurst, and Mr. J. Massey will officiate. Mr. W. Rice will lead the orchestra. The programme comprises a miscellaneous selection of airs from favourite oratorios and sacred melodies.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HARTLEY NOMINATION.

LITTLE HARTLEY, THURSDAY.

At the nomination to-day, three candidates were proposed and seconded, viz.:—Messrs. John Hurley, James Henry Neale, and Harold W. H. Stephen; a show of hands being called for by the Returning-officer for each candidate, was declared in favour of Mr. John Hurley. Mr. Neale then demanded a poll, which is to take place on Friday, the 21st instant. Mr. Neale proposed, and Mr. Hurley seconded, a vote of thanks to the Returning-officer, which was given with acclamation.

GOULBURN.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Davies, lately ousted from the Corporation, was re-elected by a majority of 48.

MOLONG.

THURSDAY.

It has been raining for the last fourteen hours, and appears likely to continue. In this part the drought has now completely broken up. The rain is coming from the south-east.

FORBES.

THURSDAY.

Rain commenced last night, and fell steadily for twenty hours; it is now commencing again, and everything betokens another copious downfall. It has just come in time to save many from losses.

A man died to-day from animal poisoning, whilst skinning a bullock at Bundaburra; virus got into a pimple on his wrist.

The coaches continue to load full with visitors to Exhibition at Sydney.

CARCOAR.

THURSDAY.

A largely attended meeting was held this afternoon in favour of petitioning the Government to open the railway to Blayney, as soon as completed there, and not wait until it is finished to Orange. Indignation was expressed at the Minister's reply to the question on the subject put by the member for the district.

MUDGEE.

THURSDAY.

A little rain fell yesterday and this forenoon; this afternoon it has rained pretty constantly, with every appearance of continuing.

The Circuit Court was opened to-day, before Judge Faucett. The cases tried were not important

COONAMBLE.

THURSDAY.

Nearly three inches of rain fell, and it is still raining.

DUBBO.

THURSDAY.

The rain continued till 3 o'clock this morning; 2½ inches have fallen here. It came down heavily along the Macquarie, and reports say that it was general. The signs of a break-up of the drought are more hopeful than at any previous fall. It is still threatening.

GUNNEDAH.

THURSDAY.

Rain set in about midnight on Wednesday, and has continued to the present hour, 4 p.m., Thursday. The drought appears to be broken up. Cattle and sheep were dying in hundreds, and on all sides were heard the most ominous forebodings if rain should not fall this month. The Mooki River is lined with dead stock, and on many of the stations the work of destroying the lambs had commenced. If mild weather succeeds this rain, some hundred thousand pounds will be saved to stockowners in this district alone.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The Supreme Court refused a mandamus to compel the Postmaster-General to give up Stevenson's letters, the principal ground being that he was performing an act of State, and had discretion.

Since the passing of the Lotteries Act the police are taking steps to put down Chinese lotteries.

The annual commencement of the Melbourne University for conferring degrees takes place on Saturday.

The Executive Council declined to remit Mr. Sherwin's penalty for smuggling cargo by the mail steamer.

A ball is to be given at the Town Hall, to-night, to the officers of the Luise.

The Alhambra has arrived from the Bluff.

There is a probability of Judge Pohlman, County Court Judge, returning.

The Brough-Smyth inquiry has been adjourned to Tuesday next. Mr. Mackay, late Minister for Mines, was examined to-day.

A fire at Echuca last night entirely destroyed two buildings with stock, and damaged the premises of the Bank of New South Wales.

The usual sacred concerts are announced for to-morrow

The Governor has been invited to the ceremonial of opening the railway to Stawell.

SAILING.—City of Melbourne (s.) and You Yangs (s.).

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

The Committee of the Jockey Club passed a resolution endorsing the disqualification rules of other Colonial Clubs.

The Government have purchased the ship Fitzjames for a quarantine hulk.

Wheat is quiet, unchanged.

MAURITIUS.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

THURSDAY.

Advices from Mauritius state that the Chocola left for Sydney on the 6th March with a full cargo, and that the Anglo-Saxon is coming to Melbourne with two-thirds cargo.

ST. DAVID'S, OR THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DOBROYDE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It will be recollected that the Duke of Edinburgh, on one of his visits to the colony, planted a tree, by way of memorial, in front of this beautiful church, which was then in process of erection, on the estate of the late Mr. David Ramsay, of Dobroyde; the congregation which regularly worshipped in it for years thereafter including, besides residents in its immediate neighbourhood, members and residents from Ashfield, Petersham, and Five Dock. The population of the township or borough of Ashfield, however, having in the meantime greatly increased, it was proposed by persons residing in that locality that a subsidiary church should be erected for the evening service in Ashfield; and when this was strongly opposed by those who wished both services to be continued at Dobroyde, the necessary funds, amounting to about £800, were raised by certain of the Ashfield people, and expended in the erection of a suitable and commodious church on the Liverpool Road, at the west end of the township, about two miles from the church at Dobroyde.

Irreconcilable differences having thus arisen between the two parties concerned, as to the arrangement for the future services of the Church, and faults perhaps having been committed on both sides, a mutual friend strongly recommended to both parties, that an immediate and entire separation of the two Churches should take place; and the case having been brought before a special meeting of the Presbytery of Sydney, held in St. Andrew's Church, on Monday last, an amicable arrangement to that effect was at once concluded; the Rev. John Auld, M.A., minister of St. David's Church, electing for his future charge the new Ashfield church, and the Rev. Dr. Lang being appointed to preach at Dobroyde, and to proclaim St. David's church vacant next Sabbath morning. With the rapidly increasing population of that vicinity generally, there can be no doubt that there will soon be a sufficient number of members and adherents for both churches, while the honourable rivalry that will necessarily result from the separation, will ensure a sufficient maintenance for both ministers.

Another special meeting of the Presbytery of Sydney was held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church yesterday to dispose of a call to the Rev. A. M. Tait, of Newtown, by the members and congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Goulburn, inviting him to undertake the pastoral charge of that church and congregation. Commissioners from Goulburn (Messrs. Clarke and Simons) were heard in support of the call, and commissioners also from Newtown (Messrs. Little, Swanston, and M'Leod) were heard in favour of the retention of their minister, for whom they all expressed their highest esteem and affection. Mr. Tait then signified his cordial acceptance of the call, and several members of the Presbytery having expressed their entire approval of his choice, the translation was effected accordingly with the sanction and concurrence of the Presbytery.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex: "I deem the Cod Liver Oil, sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agency at Sydney, Elliott, Brothers—Advt.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

The following special prayers have been appointed to be used to-day by the clergy of the Church of England in the diocese of Sydney at morning and evening prayer:—"O, Lord, who by Thy gracious Providence dost cause the former and the latter rain to descend upon the earth, that it may bring forth fruit for the use of man, and hast justly humbled us by withholding this greatest blessing, behold, we beseech Thee, the afflictions of Thy people. Thou hast dried up the water-springs and turned a fruitful land into barrenness for the sins of them that dwell therein. Have mercy upon us, that we who now do most justly suffer for our many transgressions may find a seasonable relief.

"Increase the fruits of the earth by Thy heavenly benediction, and grant that we receiving Thy bountiful liberality may use the same to Thy glory, the relief of those that are needy, and our own comfort, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

"O most mighty God and merciful Father, who hast compassion upon all men, and hatest nothing that Thou hast made; who wouldest not the death of a sinner, but that he should rather turn from his sin and be saved; mercifully forgive us our trespasses, receive and comfort us who are grieved and wearied with the burden of our sins. Thy property is always to have mercy; to Thee only it appertaineth to forgive sins. Spare us, therefore, good Lord, spare Thy people, whom Thou hast redeemed; enter not into judgment with Thy servants, who are vile earth and miserable sinners, but so turn Thine anger from us who meekly acknowledge our vileness, and truly repent us of our faults, and so make haste to help us in this world, that we may ever live with Thee in the world to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"Turn Thou us, O good Lord, and so shall we be turned. Be favourable, O Lord, be favourable to Thy people, who turn to Thee in weeping, fasting, and praying. For Thou art a merciful God, full of compassion, long-suffering, and of great pity. Thou sparest when we deserve punishment, and in Thy wrath thinkest upon mercy. Spare Thy people, good Lord, spare them, and let not Thine heritage be brought to confusion. Hear us, O Lord, for Thy mercy is great, and after the multitude of Thy mercies look upon us; through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notifications appear in the *Government Gazette*, published yesterday:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. C. A. Scrivener, to be Returning-officer for the electoral district of Central Cumberland; Mr. Charles Cawley, to be Bailiff of the Wardens Court, at Parkes, for the Parkes and M'Guigan's Divisions of the Lachlan Mining district, vice Mr. John Marshall, resigned.

POST-OFFICES.—Post-offices will be established at the following places on the 1st proximo:—Bukkulla, between Inverell and Ashford, and Binnaway, between Mundooran and Coonabarabran. The post-office was re-established at Teesdale, near Tea-pot Swamp.

MARRIAGE.—The undermentioned officiating ministers have been registered, for the celebration of marriages:—Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, the Rev. William Thomas, Richmond River. Wesleyan Church, the Rev. Henry Woodhouse, Redfern; the Rev. Robert E. Bellhouse, Stanmore; the Rev. William Fletcher, Balmain; the Rev. Charles W. Graham, Dubbo; the Rev. Richard East, Gunnedah; the Rev. James W. Crisp, Albury; the Rev. Henry W. T. Pincombe, Hill End; the Rev. Charles Wiles, Mittagong.

ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The following is the official list of the awards and recommendations of the Judges at the present Exhibition.

OIL PAINTINGS.

Gold medal.—For the best original exhibit in oils, No. 31, associated with Nos. 19, 32, and 41, J. H. Carse, N.S.W.

Silver medal to Artists.—For best original exhibit in oils, not having taken gold medal or special medal, No. 18, H. L. Vanden Houten, Victoria.

Silver medal to Amateurs.—For best original exhibit in oils; no award.

Silver medal.—For best original portrait in oils, No. 2, Signor Anivitti, N.S.W.

Silver medal.—For best original exhibit in oils, "Still Life," No. 21, W. Ford, Victoria.

Society's Certificates of Merit.—No. 5, Signor Anivitti, N.S.W.; 8, J. S. Bowman, Victoria; 12, T. Whitehead, Victoria; 24, W. Ford, Victoria; 39, W. C. Piguenit, Tasmania; 34, Mrs. A. Williams, N.S.W.; 38, Albin Martin, N.Z.

WATER-COLOURS.

Gold Medal.—For the best original exhibit in watercolours; no award.

Silver Medal to Artists.—For best original exhibit in water-colours not having taken gold or special medal, No. 109, Conrad Martens, N.S.W.

Silver Medal to Amateurs.—For best original exhibit in water-colours, No. 98, associated with No. 104, C. Hern, N.S.W.

Silver Medal.—For best original exhibit, "Figures," No. 84, Madame de Monsigny, N.S.W.

Extra Silver Medal, recommended.—No. 91, J. Symons, N.Z.

Extra Silver Medal, recommended for Flowers.—No. 109, associated with Nos. 114, 115, 116, 119, 120, and 121, W. Ford, Victoria.

Society's Certificate of Merit.—No. 68, G. P. Slade, N.S.W.; 70, Thomas Warner, N.Z.; 71, Alfred Sharpe, N.Z.; 83, W. Ford, Victoria; 76, Hd. Vanden Houten, Victoria; 86, J. A. C. Willis, N.S.W.; 94, Harold Brees, N.S.W.; 107, 108, 110, 111, Miss E. Blythe, Tasmania; 112, 113, 122, 123, Miss A. F. Walker, N.S.W.; 117, Miss Isa Reilly, Victoria; 136, Miss Isa Reilly, Victoria; 140 and 141, J. C. Hoyte, N.Z.

CRAYONS, SKETCHES, ETCHINGS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Silver Medal.—Crayons, No. 159, crayon landscape, J. S. Bowman, N.S.W.

Certificate of Merit.—No. 148, Pen and ink, H. Brackenridge, N.S.W.; 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, Etchings, L. Lariage, Noumea, N.C.; 157, Crayon, portrait, J. S. Bowman, Victoria; Silver Medal, recommended, for Photographs, Nos. 182 to 196, J. W. Lindt, N.S.W.

SCULPTURE AND MODELLING.

Silver Medal, recommended.—Nos. 197 to 202, Signor Simonetti, N.S.W.

ART STUDENTS.—Pupils in the New South Wales Academy of Art.

Bronze medal.—For Scroll from cast, partly original design, No. 217, Miss M. Ickerson, N.S.W.

Bronze medal.—For Bust from the cast, No. 233, James W. Sayer, N.S.W.

Society's Certificate of Merit.—No. 205, Pencil from the cast, Miss L. Barnet, N.S.W.; 207, Crayons ditto, Miss L. Barnet, N.S.W.; 212, ditto ditto, Miss J. Brady, N.S.W.; 215, ditto ditto, A. George, N.S.W.; 220, Oils, copy, Miss C. Marshall, N.S.W.; 225, Crayons from the cast, A. Patching, N.S.W.; 226, ditto, ditto, A. Patching, N.S.W.; 227, Oils, copy, A. Patching, N.S.W.; 223, Crayons from the cast, Miss Sahel, N.S.W.

With high commendation of the studies of the class generally, and the course of instruction pursued.

ART STUDENTS AND PUPILS.—Not of the Academy.

Society's Certificate of Merit.—No. 118, Watercolours, flowers, Miss Wright, N.Z.; 166, Crayons from the round, if not exhibited last year, A. R. Pullin, N.S.W.; 171, Crayons from the cast, Miss Durham, N.S.W.; 267-268, Oils, copies, if by juvenile Art Student—anonymous.

BANKERS' CHEQUES BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I perceive that a petition has been presented to the Assembly by certain Sydney bankers, in opposition to the Bankers' Cheques Amendment Bill now before that House, representing that it is unnecessary—since it affords no greater facilities or protection to the public than we already have, while on the other hand it imposes new obligations on the banks.

It is surprising that such representations as these should have emanated from respectable and able men. Both are utterly unfounded; and not only so, but are distinctly and palpably the reverse of the fact. To take the second statement in the petition first, I assert that the bill imposes no new obligation whatever on the banks. Section 2 is in the amended form of the English Act of 1858, rendered necessary by the defective wording of the previous one, which our existing Act copied; but it is, substantially, the same as its predecessor. The liability of the banker is not in the slightest degree enlarged. The difference is, that the crossing is made a material part of the cheque; and thus the public is protected, by making the forgery of the crossing a felony. Then, as to section 6. So far from this imposing any new obligation on bankers, the clause says that nothing therein shall extend the liability of the *drawee* bank; and the obligation of the receiving banker (*i. e.*, to whom the cheque is cashed) is just left where it is now. Many cheques are crossed, not merely with the name of a bank, but also with that of a particular customer. This 6th section, without touching any question of liability, protects such crossings by making the forgery of them penal.

The first statement in the petition, therefore, that no greater protection to the public will be afforded, is refuted by what is here shown in answer to the second objection. Did these petitioners mean that section 3 *diminishes* that protection? If so, they have by no means said as much. Now, in one sense, or in a small degree, it might be contended that this section has that effect. But, singularly enough, the clause exactly to the same extent protects the *banks*; and on that ground alone, in the British Legislature, was it objected to. The section is the 4th in the English Act. It enacts, in substance, that no alteration or attempted obliteration in a crossing, unless easily discernible, shall prejudice the paying banker. What reasonable objection there can be to so just a provision as this, retaining as it does the Common Law responsibility in cases of gross negligence, but these only, it is not easy to imagine. The truth is that the real objection, flimsy as it is, has not been disclosed.

Let us now turn to Hansard, and see what the opinions of the most competent men in England were as to this measure. Lord Overstone, one of the most eminent bankers perhaps in the world, said this of the 4th clause on the coming up of the bill from the Commons, in July, 1858. "He earnestly hoped that the Government would not yield to the representations which had been made to them, against the protection which will be given to bankers by the 4th clause. It had been inserted with the consent of all the most eminent men engaged in banking, trade, and commerce, and was concurred in by the law officers of the Crown." The Lord Chancellor also commended the clause. He said that it was "a very reasonable and very proper one." And as to the bill generally, he spoke as follows:—"The necessity for this bill has arisen from defects in the existing legislation." He explains these, and adds—"What therefore was supposed to be a complete protection to the customer, was found to be no security, and the intentions of the legislature were frustrated." See Hansard, vol. 151, pages 2162 and 2163.

Although I do not, Mr. Editor, sign my name to this communication—intended not to argue this important matter, but merely to remove misapprehension concerning it—you are at liberty to disclose the authorship to the petitioners, should any of them think it worth while to inquire.

I am, &c.,

A LAWYER.

WATER SUPPLY.

A large deputation waited upon the Colonial Secretary, yesterday morning, to present a petition adopted by the public meeting recently held to consider the question of water supply, and by the City and Suburban Water Supply and Sewerage Association, urging the Government to take immediate steps in providing for the city and the suburbs a permanent supply of water and a proper system of sewerage. There were present Mr. Sutherland, M.L.A.; Mr. Davies, M.L.A.; Mr. Macintosh, M.L.A.; Mr. Hyam, Mayor of Balmain; Mr. R. A. Cape, Mayor of Marrickville, Mr. F. L. Fusedale, Mayor of Waterloo; Mr. P. Stanley, Mayor of Redfern; Mr. H. Hargreaves, Mayor of Darlington; Mr. W. Bailey, Mayor of Newtown; Mr. J. V. Barnard, Mayor of Woollahra; Mr. D. Holborow, Mayor of Ashfield; Mr. G. M. Pitt, J.P., Mr. A. Forsyth, J.P., Mr. J. Woods, J.P., Mr. John Young, Mr. J. Jones, J.P., Mr. T. Spence, J.P., Mr. A. Torning, Mr. W. Hezlet, J.P., Mr. J. C. Nield, Mr. Fisher, J.P., Mr. W. M. Alderson, Mr. J. Evans, J.P., Commander R. Sadleir, R.N., Mr. T. W. Thomas, and Mr. J. Walter Smart, J.P.

Mr. Sutherland introduced the deputation, and in doing so said that it consisted of the Mayors and aldermen of the municipal districts around Sydney, and others, and that it included some of the largest property holders inside and outside of the city. As a member of Parliament he had refrained from taking any part in the public or private meetings which had been held on the subject of water supply, though he felt a deep interest in it, because members of Parliament had an opportunity of giving expression to their opinions on the matter in another place.

Mr. J. W. Smart read the petition (which was published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Wednesday), and handed it to the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. J. Young said the deputation was one from the public meeting held at the Masonic Hall a few days ago, and from the Sydney and Suburban Water Supply and Sewerage Association, the formation of which resulted from the public meeting. As citizens they felt the urgent necessity for a proper water supply, and they had endeavoured to obtain what was necessary through Parliament. They thought that a permanent water supply and a proper system of sewerage were matters that should not be delayed. It seemed to him that a great deal of time had been wasted during the last twelve years in collecting evidence, for although an immense amount of evidence was taken, yet up to the present time there had been no result. Although there was something said about getting an engineer from England, it was thought there would be great delay in bringing him here, and he was of opinion that if, instead of waiting for an engineer from England, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, Mr. Whitton, and Mr. Gordon, of Victoria, were requested to give an opinion as to the best means of getting water into Sydney, a valuable opinion would be obtained, for they were competent to give it. That opinion was all that was really required, because there were a certain number of schemes before the public, and the only question was which was the correct scheme. If that opinion were obtained there was plenty of engineering skill in the country to carry out the work, whether it were done by municipal authorities or by the Government. Then, as to the method of carrying out the work it was his opinion, and he believed that of the members of the deputation also, that the work could be done by none but the Government, because there were so many municipalities concerned, and they would certainly disagree in some way. There were two ways of having the work done—one was by a Government department, and the other by a Board expressly appointed. In the matter of water, either a Board or a Government department would have the necessary powers to collect a water rate, and there could be very little doubt, that it would pay well. For instance, it would require, in round numbers a million and a-half of money to expend on a water scheme. That, at five per cent., was £75,000 per annum. Forty thousand houses at £2 per annum came to £80,000, and then there were manufactories and all that kind of thing. The suburbs would not be left out of consideration in any water supply scheme. A comprehensive scheme must undoubtedly be carried out by some body who could deal with the whole matter apart from private and small influences, and that could be done by a Board or by a department of the Government. With regard to sending to England for an engineer, and waiting the time that it would take him to come here, the deputation thought it was too long a time to wait. Though the drought might be over for a time, and we might get sufficient water for a year from Botany, we might afterwards have a succession of dry seasons, and then there would be a scarcity of water. Therefore it was high time now to begin the work. No comprehensive scheme for supplying Sydney and the suburbs with sufficient water could possibly be carried out in less time than six or seven years, and too much of the time employed in sending to England for an engineer was wasted. In the first place, a bad selection might be made, and no engineer who came to this country—if he were a man whose reputation was worth anything—would take the opinions of those interested in the water supply schemes here unless he examined the whole of the levels and saw the country. That would take a very considerable time. Then if the engineer were to take all the data put before him and act upon them, still time would be lost, for it would be six months before he could come out, and it might be two years after that before he matured a scheme that would meet with the approval of the public. After that, there would be the time occupied in Parliamentary debates. There was no reason why the work should not be commenced at once. The Engineer-in-Chief for Railways was known to be a competent man, and Mr. Gordon, of Victoria, was a competent man. All that was required was the opinion.

Mr. Robertson said that of course no one could doubt for a moment the desirability and necessity of having a permanent and sufficient supply of water; but was it a fact, as alleged, that nothing had been done with regard to this matter during the last twelve years, or since the Commission was appointed? He thought not. Much had been done since the appointment of the Commission, and much was still being done by way of collecting the necessary statistics, and getting as much as possible ready, in the event of an engineer coming to the colony. He had forwarded the various schemes, and the evidence attached to each, to Mr. Forster, in England; and therefore he knew that before that time much had been done in the way of working out and ascertaining those things which it was necessary to work out. Much had been done also in ascertaining the positions—the particular positions—from which a choice was to be made. Then, more than three years ago, the late Government, who manifested a good deal of anxiety in this matter, made up their minds with regard to the best course to take, and they sent to England for a hydraulic engineer. It was not considered that we had not very able engineers here, but it was thought to be desirable that we should have a man of high standing and repute in the profession, and one who would come with his mind unbiassed and look carefully over all these schemes, or such of them necessary for him to examine. Unfortunately, during the illness of Sir Charles Cowper, the matter remained in abeyance. The Parliament authorised this mode of dealing with the subject of water supply, and last session, when the money had been written off under the Audit Act, the House again voted the money for the purpose of introducing a hydraulic engineer. That being so, he thought he could hardly be asked to knock on the head the determinations of two Parliaments—for a general election interposed between the voting of the money on one occasion and the voting of the money on the other. He thought that he could hardly be expected to make any promise to the deputation or convey any sympathy with the idea that the Government should abstain from having an engineer from England. Then so far from nothing having been done the whole matter had been submitted to the highest body of engineers in the world—the Associated Engineers—and the Government had had recommended to them Mr. Lindley, a man who stood as high in the profession almost as any man alive. The Government were under negotiations with him, and probably would be able to know by to-morrow whether he would or would not come. He was not unwilling to come. The only thing remaining undetermined was certain negotiations, not depending so much upon the cost as upon the limited time which this very distinguished man could spare to remain in the colony. That was the only difficulty, and on that the Government were now negotiating with him by telegram. This gentleman, if he came, would have with him on his passage out here, all the papers the Government sent to England, every scheme that the promoters (if that word might be used) had put forward, and everything that had been said about the various schemes. He would not come here as a man who had no idea of what he was coming about. In the meantime everything that could be done to facilitate his dealing speedily with the business for which we wanted his services would be made ready as far as the Government could make it ready by the time of his arrival. With regard to whether it was or was not the duty of the general Government to take up the question of sewers and water supply to the city, that was a different thing. The Corporations were not very favourable to that idea—at any rate the City Corporation was not. But of course Parliament would deal with that matter in its own way. It would not become him to indicate now even what he thought upon the subject, for the House had not yet got to that length of the business. True, Mr. Parkes prepared a bill, which was now in print, and which was a very good bill indeed. But the City Council took very great exception to it. However, we were not bound by the City Council on the one hand, nor by Mr. Parkes's bill on the other. That matter would have to be determined by the Parliament when the whole of the representatives of the people would have an opportunity of giving expression to their opinions, and it would be dealt with, he had no doubt, in the interest of the public. With regard to the water supply paying, he had no doubt that it would pay, and he suspected very strongly that that was the very reason why the City Corporation did not like the Government to have anything to do with it. The City Corporation would be quite willing to have the Government tackle the sewers, because the sewers were a loss; the water supply was a profit. But whoever had one, must have the other. The City Council must not be permitted to pick the plums out. And he took it that the matter would be dealt with by a general scheme. However, he took extreme exception to the idea usually put forward that nothing had been done; much had been done, and the whole thing was now ready to be dealt with. The only reason why a selection from the schemes submitted had not been made was the will of the Parliament, approved by the whole country, that a high-class engineer should be sent for; and he did not think that the deputation could expect the Government, while giving every attention to the representations made to them, to take a course opposed to the wishes of Parliament with regard to this business.

Mr. Young admitted that there had been evidence taken by the Water Commission, and since that by the Sewage and Health Board, but the complaint was that no result had followed.

Mr. Robertson: That cannot follow for the next six years. I hold that everything you do towards getting the water is something done. Plans, measurements, examinations—all these things are something towards the final work.

Mr. Young contended that no result had followed from what the Water Commission had done, and that too much time had been wasted. The deputation wished to urge the work forward.

Mr. Alderson thought Mr. Young was too severe on the Government. The association from which the deputation had come, was formed to strengthen the Government in order that they should carry out a water and sewerage scheme. He did not condemn the present source of water supply at Botany, but he wished to see a permanent supply obtained. The Government must be strengthened in order that they might borrow the money necessary for the work, and his impression was that the work should be done by what was called an Algerine Board of Works.

Mr. Robertson: Do you think that the Parliament would be more likely to let the Government have the money for the purpose of raising these loans if we do it in the face of the instructions of Parliament to send for a hydraulic engineer? I do not think they would.

Mr. Alderson quite approved of sending for a hydraulic engineer.

Mr. Pitt said that we were very much in want of water, we should be more in want as time went on, and that now when we had plenty of money at our disposal was the time to obtain a permanent water supply. Every citizen in this city loved good water. [Mr. Robertson: To bathe in.]

Mr. J. Woods explained that what Mr. Young meant was that since the evidence was taken there had been neglect on the part of some persons connected with the Government, or with the various Governments, in not sending for a hydraulic engineer some years ago. From the time the evidence was taken nothing tangible as to the appointment of a hydraulic engineer had been done. This might have gone on for years, and (without wishing to reflect upon the Government) nothing but promises made. It was time that the citizens urged upon the Government to bring the engineer to the colony, so that something tangible might be done towards obtaining the desired supply of water; and that was the object of the public meeting that was held. It was a notorious fact that the suburbs were as justly entitled under the present Act to water as the city, and that the suburbs had not received that which they were entitled to during the last fifteen years. It was with the greatest difficulty that the first water pipe was laid to the suburbs. When the Government of the country advanced money to construct waterworks, the suburbs were entitled to receive the same consideration as the city. [Mr. Robertson: Hear, hear.] This matter of water supply should be looked upon as a national one, and must be divested of all municipal ideas. The difficulty in the way of the Municipal Council managing a scheme for water supply was that aldermen frequently lost their seats, having to go before the ratepayers year after year, and the management of the scheme might fall into the hands of men incapable of grappling with it. The city, the suburbs, and the country would be better supplied by a commission or Board appointed by the Government than by the Corporations.

Mr. Robertson said he might mention, as he saw the Mayor of Waterloo present, that he learned from the report of the Sewage and Health Board that the water being used by the people of Waterloo was almost poison, and in a conversation he had with the Mayor of Sydney he was told that the Mayor was quite willing to lay down pipes to Waterloo, but there was some difficulty about the Waterloo corporation allowing the City Corporation to be paid for the water.

The Mayor of Waterloo said there had been no objection to that in any way. The Waterloo Council would have been very happy to see the water laid on, and to allow the City Corporation to collect the rates. In fact, a petition to have the water laid on had been sent and had not been acceded to.

Mr. Robertson said that the Mayor of Sydney had told him he was quite willing to supply the water, but the Waterloo corporation objected.

Mr. Woods said there was an Act passed by the Legislature, authorising the Corporation to lay down pipes in the city and the suburbs, and to charge water rates.

Mr. Davies said that there was a petition against the water being taken to Waterloo.

The Mayor of Waterloo said that a petition was got up by the people in Waterloo, asking for the water, and there was a counter-petition got up by a few persons afterwards objecting to have the water laid on until Waterloo could be supplied with water of proper quality and in sufficient quantity.

Mr. Davies said that the counter-petition was signed by the larger number of persons.

Mr. Robertson: One was signed by 57, and the other by 67, or something like that.

Mr. Macintosh said he had been connected for fifteen years with the City Council, and he could say that every effort had been made to give the suburbs water. The suburbs had always been considered with the city. He looked upon the water question as one for the benefit of the whole colony. For the last five or six years water had been so plentiful that we had gone to sleep over the necessity for providing a proper supply. But still a great deal had been done.

Mr. Woods said that the City Council refused more than once to supply Redfern with water.

Mr. Davies contended that a great deal had been done by the City Council, and that by the measures they had taken they had prevented a water famine. Waterpipes had been laid to several of the suburbs, and the residents had received an abundant supply of water. It was not a fact to say that the City Council had not assisted the suburbs as far as they could.

The Mayor of Woollahra explained that Woollahra had been supplied with water, and pointed out to the Colonial-Secretary that there was, in addition to the water supply, the question of sewerage to be considered.

Mr. Robertson: Do I understand you really to come here seriously to ask the Government to abstain from sending for this hydraulic engineer? [No!] I thought not.

Commander Sadleir said he was one of those who, in 1852, wished to bring the water from the Nepean; but others held to the plan of bringing the water from the swamps. The site of the water supply at Botany was in a dangerous place in case of war, and we must go further in the interior for the water. He regarded the water question as a national one. Goulburn and Bathurst each had a fine river near at hand, but obtained their water supply from wells and by means of water-carts. We wanted our land well watered, and the country would not thrive until we had a good system of irrigation. A hydraulic engineer was a proper person to bring out here; he would not be swayed by the opinions of any individual respecting any of the schemes.

Mr. Robertson said that he did not know whether it was generally known what quantity of rain had fallen during the last few days. He had heard people saying that the drought had broken up, and they seemed to be under the impression that more rain had fallen than was really the case. The quantity of rain that had fallen from the 8th to the 13th inclusive was 2½ inches.

Mr. Davies: We have about 80,000,000 gallons in our watershed.

Mr. Macintosh: It is enough to wet eight inches of sand.

Mr. Robertson: Up to yesterday there had fallen nearly half an inch of water at Tenterfield, nearly one-tenth at Inverell, a little more than one-half inch at Bourke, not quite a quarter of an inch at Narrabri, almost nothing at Armidale, about one-ninth of an inch at Cassilis, about one-tenth of an inch at West Maitland, about a quarter of an inch at Newcastle, almost none at Bathurst, and between a quarter and half an inch at Wollongong, so that very little rain has fallen.

The Mayor of Waterloo said that had the suburbs been connected with the waterworks at Botany, the demand would have been double, and he questioned whether the quantity received from Botany would have supplied all that would have been required. If the water were laid on to the suburbs, and we had another drought, he could not tell what would be the result.

Mr. Robertson: We should have to get what we could from the Botany swamps, and bring in temporary aid from Penrith. Depend upon it we should not stand by and see the people perish.

Mr. Thomas said that the residents of Burwood had suffered very much from a scarcity of water.

The Mayor of Newtown said that the mortality in Newtown had been very great, and it was caused by want of water and of a proper system of sewerage. The sewage from the whole of the houses passed into the open gutters, and the levels not being very good the water did not run off very quickly. There was no water to flush these gutters, and consequently the health of the people in the borough was very much affected. The water used at Newtown was principally in wells, which were in very small yards, and in close connection with cesspits. The only remedy was to have a general system of sewerage and a proper supply of water; and it was necessary for the Government to take immediate action in the matter. The municipalities had not means to do the work if they had the power.

The interview then terminated.

A Toowoomba Claimant.—On Wednesday last (says the *Chronicle* of the 1st instant), the question was proverbial in the business portions of Ruthven and Russell streets, "Have you seen the Claimant?" This question had reference to the arrival from England, per the ship Western Monarch, of Mr. William Peardon, eldest son of the late James Peardon, and who, it is alleged, intends to claim the whole of the properties in Russell-street, extending from and including the Bank of Queensland to Mr. Sterling's premises near the bridge. The grounds of his claims are based upon the fact that his father, James Peardon, sen., was the original owner of the ground on which the various valuable buildings have been built, and that he died intestate. As the eldest son, the property passed to him as heir-at-law. But it was sold by Mr. James Peardon, jun., the second son of James Peardon, sen., to Mr. G. M. Reid, now in New Zealand, who brought it under the Real Property Act, subdivided it into twelve building allotments, and sold it by auction at very high prices. Nearly all the allotments have passed into second and third hands, and have valuable buildings erected on them, the bank premises and sitebeing alone valued at from £4000 to £5000.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	1898	2	9
Wine, still	95	0	0
—— sparkling	15	12	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	406	5	0
—— (in bottle)	7	2	6
Tobacco and snuff	41	18	0
—— (unmanufactured)	144	5	0
Cigars	9	4	5
Tea	69	18	6
Coffee and chicory	98	0	3
Opium	101	13	8
Rice	28	19	0
Dried fruits	0	3	4
Nuts	8	10	1
Specific duty	776	9	6
Pilotage	23	1	0
Harbour and light dues	7	1	4
	£3281	5	10

Heavy rains to-day stopped the transaction of any business until after the holidays. The telegraph department bulletins showed that the weather was the same throughout the colony, to the satisfaction of all classes. With the exception of the quittance of the cargo of Mauritius sugar, ex Kron Prins Gustav, in one line on private terms, there is nothing new to report.

The Stock and Share market was firm. Commercial Bank sold at 90; holders ask 92. Joint Stock were done at 18 to 18¼; and wanted at 2s. 6d. higher. Mercantile new issue £2 paid brought 3½. New South Wales, 50½. Gaslight also shared the reaction, sales at 14½ to £14 13s., buyers at the former, sellers at 14¾.

The wool market was without improvement to-day either as regarded demand or prices. The sales were—

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin.—HxF over T in heart, 13 scoured at 17½d., 2 at 13½d.; PW over M, 7 fleece at 13d.; GFF, 6 ditto at 14½d.; B and Z, 24 scoured at 15d., 2 locks at 8½d.; CB over New England, 7 fleece at 15d.; JM, 4 scoured at 14d.; BDJ, 6 fleece at 15d.; JC over Z, 5 ditto at 14d.; A over ◯, 9 at 7½d.; DX, 6 at 7½d.; DD, 5 at 6d.; and a number of odd lots as follows:—Greasy 4d. to 7½d., washed 5½d, clips 4d to 8½d., mixed at 5½d., fleece at 12½d., scoured at 15½d. Sheepskins 6d. to 6½d., medium 4½d. to 5½d., short woolled 2½d. to 4d.

By Mr. Barker: CH&Co, 6 greasy at 6d., 3 fleece at 12d., 8 greasy at 5½d. to 7½d., 1 locks at 3½d., 1 washed ditto at 6½d., 1 scoured at 16½d.

The *Times* of February 18 reports of the English money market:—

There is no material change in the condition of the money market, and the rates for three months' bank bills remain at 3½ to ⅝ per cent. The Bank return shows an increase of £660,185 in the reserve, but the proportion of reserve to liabilities remains very nearly the same as last week, at 42·76. The public deposits have been increased by £1,271,727, and the supply of money in the market being short, the effect of the revenue payments has been to draw more loan and discount business to the bank, as indicated by the increase of £870,178 in the "other securities." This item has increased two millions and a half since about the middle of January, while the private deposits have decreased about one million and a half. Consols opened at 94 to ⅛ for money, and 94¼ for the account, and close at these prices, although during the day the price had been ⅛ higher. New and reduced at 94¾ to ⅞; Exchequer bills, 2s discount to 3s premium. India Government stocks were weaker, the Five per Cents. at 106 to ⅛, and the Four per Cents. at 105⅞ to 106. Bank stock is still 255 to 257, and Metropolitan Board of Works stock 101¼ to ⅞. There was lessinquiry for short loans, and the rate was lower, at 3 to 3½ per cent. There is no alteration in the quotations of colonial securities or in Indian Railway stocks.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Tuesday reports:—

In the Import market, business has not been characterised by anything like activity, and the sales effected have been of little importance. Flour is steady at £11 to £12 5s., but only trade parcels are moving off at the latter price. Wheat is very saleable now at 5s. 8d., but owing to the small quantity offering, only a very trifling business is reported. Oats are in request, but the demand is chiefly confined to the disposal of seed parcels. For feeding, there is little inquiry; prices remain unaltered, low qualities being quoted at 2s 9d to 2s 10d, medium at 3s to 3s 2d, while fine stout realise 3s 3d. Feeding barley commands more attention. A parcel of Oregon was quitted at 3s 4d, and for fine Cape 3s 6d has been obtained. Maize is moderately noticed at 4s 5d. Sugars are quiet, and do not call for much attention, pending the public sale coming off to-morrow, when we observe that 5000 bags of the Papillon's shipment will be offered publicly. Teas are moving off steadily. Trade parcels of common to medium congou have been disposed of at 1s ½d to 1s 6d. A line of 900 boxes is also stated to have changed hands at from 1s 3½d to 1s 5½d. Candles are steady at our quotation of 10d to 10½d. A few hundred boxes have been sold, in trade parcels, at full rates. A shipment of resin has changed hands on private terms. Cornsacks have been slow; about 200 bales will be offered publicly to-morrow. Home advices report a considerable advance on sardines. Brandies are also stated to be very firm, and prices are more likely to improve than recede; of the latter there is no probability. A parcel of Bisquit Dubouche's brandy has been placed at 5s 4d, but we understand the agents have since raised the price to 5s 6d. A line of Hennessy's 1874 has been taken up at 7s 3d. A shipment of 500 cases of this brand has changed hands in one line at a price sustaining the trade rate of 30s 6d. Sales of Devenish's and Bass's triangle ale, to a fair extent, have been effected.

Great Western Agricultural Society.—The annual show of the above association was held on the society's ground, Racecourse Reserve, at Bathurst (reports the *Western Independent*), on the 12th instant, and was well attended by the general public. Throughout the day the weather was threatening, and several sharp showers fell, but in no way retarded the ardour of the visitors to see all that could be seen. The exhibits were as good, and in many instances better than could be expected, considering the long-continued drought with which the district has been visited. The horned cattle and horses were, almost without exception, in a very low condition; but, for all this, a large number of each class competed for the prizes. In sheep there were a larger number penned than ever we remember seeing at any previous show, and these appeared of a better quality, and in better condition than usual. One pen of three Lincoln rams, exhibited by Mr. C. M'Phillamy, for size and beauty would bear favourable comparison with most we have seen in English shows; one of the number, whose weight would be little short of 200 lbs., measured over 20 inches across the back. Produce exhibits were few, and of a very indifferent character as regards vegetables and fruit. In jams, jellies, and preserved fruits there was a very creditable display. There were a few exhibits in butter, and pretty good for the season. The whole of the baker's bread exhibits were of an exceedingly good quality. A fine collection of garden and other seeds exhibited by Mr. Bonner received a first prize, and one of the most pleasing exhibits consisted of a really beautiful collection of pots of flowers in bloom, by Mr. Bonner, the admiration of all who saw them.

Sentences of Death.—At the Tamworth Circuit Court, on the 8th instant, before his Honor Acting-Judge Davis, Michael Connolly was arraigned for having, on the 24th December, at Carroll Gap, murdered Mary Connolly, his wife. The prisoner was found guilty on circumstantial evidence, and sentence of death was passed upon him.—At the Wagga assizes, on the 5th instant, before his Honor Sir James Martin, Daniel Boon was sentenced to death for having, at Wagga, on the 10th January last, murdered Alexander M'Mullen, a blacksmith, by shooting him. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, but the Judge held out no hope that the course of the law would be interfered with.

Death of Mr. Pallonjee.—Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, one of the best known and most popular men in Bombay, the proprietor of the Adelphi, Byculla Family, and Victoria Hotels, all well-known in India, and in England as well, died on Saturday morning at about 8 o'clock. There were no symptoms that his end was approaching. He was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few minutes. He was sixty-five years old, but appeared to be much older. After the decline of the Hope Hall Hotel, the Adelphi became and has continued ever since one of the leading hotels of Bombay. The generous and genial disposition of Mr. Pallonjee earned the good wishes of his customers, and his hearty "God bless you, Sir," will be often missed. He was a very kind, polite, and benevolent man. He had made it a study to win the favour of his customers by looking, with a devoted earnestness and anxiety, to their comfort and convenience. Many men, too, have found in him a considerate friend and a kindly adviser. His customers, however influential and high in social rank, seldom failed to converse with the gay and cheerful old Pallonjee. When borne to the Tower of Silence his remains were followed by an exceedingly large crowd of Parsees, as well as by the hotel servants of all parts who had assembled at the deceased's bungalow at Malabar Hill, to pay the last mark of respect to one whom they all loved and admired. Some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Pallonjee remarried, and leaves behind him two young children. Mr. Pallonjee had been proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel for nearly forty years. He was much respected by a large circle of friends, and was an especial favourite with Europeans of all classes. His unostentatious liberality to the distressed poor rendered him a very great favourite. It is a fact well known that "Old Pallonjee," as he used to be called, has frequently not only put up invalided officers from the mofussil when they had not the means to pay him, but has paid their passages and given them money for their immediate wants on arrival in England, taking his chance of being repaid if they were restored to health. Such acts of kindness made the old man loved by all classes, and his death will be the subject of wide regret. The Government made him a Justice of the Peace. It is said that he had acquired a rather large property. He has left a son, who received great and varied experience under "Old Pallonjee's" immediate eye.
—*Times of India.*

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

There being only ten hon. members present the House was adjourned until Wednesday next. Those present were the Hon. Messrs. Docker, Gordon, A. Campbell, Fairfax, Samuel, Sir William Macarthur, Sir Alfred Stephen, Sir George Innes, Sir E. Deas-Thomson, and Sir William Manning.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock, but there not being a quorum present, the House was adjourned until Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock p.m. The following were the members present: Messrs. Robertson, Stuart, Garrett, Davies, Cameron, Goold, T. Dangar, Terry, Farnell, Burns, Scholey, Driver, Leary, Nelson, Day, Fitzpatrick, Lucas, and Pilcher.

LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the matter of Patrick M'Cormack, Mr. S. C. Brown applied that an order *nisi* should be made absolute, calling upon insolvent to deliver up possession of certain land and premises. Mr. R. Forster, on behalf of insolvent, said the land was a conditional purchase, and submitted it as a question whether such an order could be made. His Honor said that that was a matter for the Government to decide, and he directed that the order should be made absolute, the insolvent to deliver up possession of the land within four days of the service of the order, the official assignee to have costs out of the assets, and the insolvent, if granted a certificate, to pay these costs, unless otherwise ordered.

On the application of Sir J. G. L. Innes, instructed by Mr. Lawrence for the official liquidator, the requisite notice having been given, and no opposition being offered, his Honor directed that a call of £2 10s. per share should be made upon the shareholders settled on the list of the Greta Coal and Shale Mining Company, and be payable within four weeks.

In the matter of the Parramatta River Steam Company, the consideration of an offer of compromise from Charles Jeannerett in respect of 704 shares held by him was proceeded with. The offer, as made to the official assignee, and duly verified by affidavits, was the payment of £1257 cash and the relinquishment of all claim to rank as a creditor, on condition that he be freed from all liability in respect to the shares, the affidavit stating that the said Charles Jeannerett would have to surrender his estate if £3510, the full amount of the calls, were demanded of him; and that in that case the estate would not probably get one-fourth of the sum he offered, and which he was only able to offer on account of the assistance of his friends. Affidavits were put in from all the creditors, and some of the contributors, agreeing to accept the offer. Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Abbott, appeared for eighteen contributors, in opposition to the acceptance of the offer of compromise. Three affidavits from these contributors were read, to the effect that they believed insolvent had property and means to pay the full amount of the call. Mr. Bowden, on behalf of the creditors and official liquidator, applied for time to answer the objections. Mr. Darley contended that Mr. Bowden had no *locus standi*, as the matter was one really between the contributories. His Honor ruled that Mr. Bowden could be heard, and fixed Thursday next as the date for filing affidavits in answer to the objections to the offer of compromise, and Monday, the 24th instant, as the date for hearing the question of the sanction of compromise. Several additional contributors were settled on the list. Liberty was given to contributories to be heard in chambers on Tuesday next, in opposition to the amount of call.

In the matter of Chew Kee and Co., his Honor confirmed the election of Mr. M'Coy as a trade assignee, to assist the official assignee, no objection being offered.

The case of Frederick Lee, an adjourned examination meeting, was postponed until Tuesday next.

Accounts current and plans of distribution were confirmed as follows:—Estate of William Thomas, a first dividend of 4s. 2 3-16d. per £ on concurrent proofs. Estate of Henry Clarence Roberts, first dividend of 2s. 6d. per £ on proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of a preferent debt.

Directions of creditors to allow insolvents, Thomas Cooper and William Lyndhurst Vardy, their furniture and wearing apparel, and to allow George Hyde his wearing apparel, were ratified.

In the matter of John Thomson, an adjourned examination meeting. Insolvent being re-examined by Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Trickett, on behalf of creditors, deposed that since his examination on the 10th instant he had filed his schedule; his schedule was correct; he had also filed his six months' account; he did not wish to alter his schedule, or to add anything to his assets; he did not wish to alter his six months' statement; the Bank of New South Wales was his bank, and he did all his business at that bank within the past six months; he lodged all his takings there; he did not now wish to alter his schedule; he never had a transaction at the London Chartered Bank; as a rule he banked the money himself, but it might have been banked by some one else on one occasion; he had a porter named Dryer in his employ; he never sent Dryer with small money to get five different sums of £50 to the London Chartered Bank; Dryer might have brought him a £20 note of some bank, he never brought him six £20 notes, nor five £50 notes; he never saw a £50 note; he did not on five several occasions send by Dryer small notes and gold to the London Chartered Bank, and receive back five £50 notes; Dryer might have brought him four £20 notes; he could not say the name of the bank they were brought from; he got the money changed when he was going to see his wife, who was ill at Lake Macquarie; he took a £20 note because it was more convenient than small notes and gold, and for greater security; he used to take it on a Saturday and Sunday, and when he returned he brought it back with with him, and banked it at the Bank of New South Wales; he did this on three or four occasions; he swore he had not got the notes, and knew nothing of where they were; the 15th February was the last date of his banking his money; his takings, from the 15th February to the 1st March, did not appear in his sixty days' statement, because his books fell into arrear, but his bank pass-book, or petty cash-book would show the amount; he saw a cheque drawn on the 15th February by him, but he did not get the cash for it, though it was debited to him; he meant to say that he drew a cheque on his own bank, and paid that cheque into the same bank as petty cash to his own credit, he had done that hundreds of times; he banked for three years in England, and he had a banking account for some years in Queensland; he did not draw a cheque for £58 on the 14th February, and receive that money; he had no doubt that the £38 in the petty cashbook is the same as was mentioned in the butt of his cheque book; between the 15th of February and the 1st of March all the takings of his business he accounted for were £20; he accounted for the difference between his liabilities and assets in this way—that his assets, originally worth £3000, were reduced in value to £1600 by damage and otherwise in his store, and sacrificed at £900 or £1000, and by falling off in his business. Maria Caroline Thomson deposed that her husband had not just spoken to her in reference to his affairs; she did not know anything of five £50 notes of the London Chartered Bank; she knew nothing of five £20 notes of the same bank; she did not know of them being in her husband's possession, or of their having been in her husband's possession. William Henry Dryer deposed that he was in the insolvent's employ as night porter, from the 30th November to the 12th February last; he was often employed to bank insolvent's money at the Bank of New South Wales; he had taken small money for insolvent to the London Chartered Bank and got £20 notes and £50 notes for him in exchange; he got £50 notes on five or six occasions, and £20 notes five or six times; he commenced to get the change in this way a week after his going into insolvent's employ; there would be a few days between each time of his getting these notes changed; he went, at insolvent's direction, to the nearest bank; he only went to these two banks at insolvent's direction; when he got the notes he put them in his pocket; he never told him what he wanted them for; in any of the deposits he made at the Bank of New South Wales he never deposited a larger note than a £10-note as far as he could remember; insolvent made out the slip; he got a duplicate slip and handed it back to the insolvent. The meeting was adjourned to the 24th instant.

RULE NISI.

A. Thompson v. the estate of James M'Lean, of Tabulam, deceased. Returnable 4th May. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

SURRENDERS.

Michael Simmons, of Wexford-street, Sydney, dealer. Liabilities, £129 3s.; assets, £3. Mr. Lyons, official assignee.

Edward William Pople, of George-street, Waterloo, publican, on petition and affidavit. Schedule and statement to be filed on or before the 24th April. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, April 14.—Holiday.
Saturday, April 15.—Holiday.
Monday, April 17.—Holiday.
Tuesday, April 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Edmonds, first and only meeting, at Albury.
Tuesday, April 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Frederick Lee, adjourned examination from the 13th instant.
Wednesday, April 19th, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Joseph Sanday, second; John Manning Hazeland (trading as Hazeland and Co.), second; Frederick Sydney Cohen, special for proof of debts; Edward Row, Edwin Thomas Beilby, and Walter Scott (trading as Edward Row and Co.), special for proof of debts; Henry William Strong, first; William Long, adjourned single from the 7th instant.
Wednesday, April 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Philip John Beckett, first and only meeting, at Yass; Edward Watts, first and only meeting at Carcoar; James Dwyer, first and only meeting at Wollongong; John Boyd, first and only meeting at Carcoar.
Friday, April 21, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Hand, third; John Matthewson, third; John M'Taggart, third; Thomas Moon, adjourned third from 24th March last; Maria Moss, adjourned second from the 31st of March last; Bernard Heydon, first.
Monday, April 24, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Wright, special for examination of insolvent and a witness; Robert Jackson Hardy, special, for examination of insolvent; Roderick Marcus M'Donald, special for examination of witnesses.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, April 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles James Hoyt, adjourned from the 19th of October last; Frederick Sydney Cohen, John Waddell, John M'Lennen, adjourned from the 7th of March last; Thomas Cuell, Margaret Lucy Tucker, John Cox, Alexandre Loise, Henry Donaldson, adjourned from the 28th March last; Abraham Cutsey, adjourned from the 28th March last; William Henry Wakely, adjourned from the 4th instant; Thomas M'Mahon, adjourned from the 4th instant.
Tuesday, April 25, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Ryan, Walter Phillips, Joseph Scaife, Willis and George Lloyd, and in the separate estate of George Lloyd, Alfred Schafer, John Francis Connolly, Henry Clarence Roberts, Alexander Burns, James Birrell the younger; Samuel Francis Pollock, adjourned from the 21st of March last.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, April 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: New Lady Belmore Gold Company and Companies' Act (No. 20), list to be settled, and creditors to come in and prove; Molong Consols Copper Mining Company and Companies' Act (No. 21), list to be settled, and creditors to come in and prove; accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—1st. Estate of Peter Gilmour, a preferent claim in full, and 5s. 9¼d. in the £ on proved concurrent debts. 2nd. Estate of Edwin Thomas Beilby and Walter Scott, an equalising dividend on debts proved subsequently to confirmation of the first account and plan. 3rd. Estate of Alexander Burns, a first plan; dividend, 3s. 6d. in the £ on concurrent proofs, and two preferent proofs in full. 4th. Estate of Henry Risley Smith, a first plan; dividend, 11s. 6d. in the £ on concurrent proofs; John Manning Hazeland, adjourned examination from the 10th instant; Joshua Cochrane, adjourned examination from the 10th instant.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

Three ca. sa. motions were disposed of, and an interpleader case, Gibson v. James, Rogalsky claimant, was settled by consent.

BUTTS V. ELLIOTT.

Action for £18 15s., commission. Mr. Want, instructed by Mr. Mackinlay, for plaintiff; Mr. Simpson, instructed by Mr. Greer, for defendant. In this case property was placed by the defendant in plaintiff's hands to find a tenant. He endeavoured to do so, but the negotiations fell through. His Honor held that, under the circumstances, and on the authority of decided cases, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover either for agent's commission at the usual rate or upon a *quantum meruit* for services rendered.

EASTMURE V. BELGRAVE.

This was an issue sent down by the Supreme Court for trial. The principal point in dispute was whether certain shirts and collars, the price of which was claimed by the plaintiff from the defendant in an action pending in the Supreme Court, had been sold to and accepted by the defendant, as to which the defence was that the articles were to be supplied according to a pattern, were not in accordance therewith, and were returned. Another point was whether the plaintiff could set-off the price of these articles against the defendant's claim for medical attendance on Mr. Eastmure's mother, who was, as contended, associated with the plaintiff in business; and further, if not, whether the doctor's attendance on Mrs. Eastmure was ratified by the plaintiff. The evidence was contradictory, and, after counsel had addressed the Court, his Honor found that, on the whole claim, the plaintiff was entitled to recover £7 7s. 5d. Mr. Want, instructed by Mr. M'Kinlay, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Fitzhardinge, instructed by Mr. Yeomans, for defendant.

BALE V. ELLIOTT.

Action for £17 10s., commission on sale of the Builders' Arms Inn. Mr. Want, instructed by Mr. Brennan, for plaintiff; Mr. Simpson, instructed by Mr. Greer, for defendant. This case followed up that previously decided—Butts v. Elliott. The premises were the same, and the same person was defendant in both cases. In the first action Butts did not effect a sale, and consequently did not recover either commission or any remuneration for his trouble. Here the plaintiff stated that the defendant had placed the property in his hands for sale, and found a purchaser, whom he introduced to the defendant, and the two completed the purchase between them. E. Gee stated that the house was offered to him by plaintiff, who represented himself as defendant's agent. Mr. Lorimer said that he saw a Mr. Thomson in the house apparently as owner, and that defendant admitted that he had sold the place to him, but said, in conversation, that he would not pay plaintiff any commission on the sale. R. Thomson deposed that he purchased the inn from Elliott. Had seen Bale, and was introduced to defendant by him; though he did not intend at that time to purchase it for himself. Saw Elliott about a fortnight afterwards, and completed the purchase with him. Another person told witness that the house was for sale, and he purchased it direct from Elliott, and not through plaintiff or any other person. Defendant's evidence was that plaintiff never introduced Thomson to him as a purchaser, and further that he never gave the property into plaintiff's hands for sale; it was with Butts at the time; on the 24th February withdrew the property from Butts, and never put it into another broker's hands. J. J. Thomson, brother of the purchaser, stated that both his brother and Elliott denied that any broker was employed in the transaction; that was after the brother had bought the place, but a conversation had previously taken place between plaintiff and R. Thomson, in which Thomson stated that he wished to purchase a public-house for a friend of his. Verdict for defendant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Waugh and Jolly.

Nineteen persons were fined for drunkenness.

Ellen Ryan, convicted of vagrancy, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Thomas Saunders was brought before the Bench on warrant, charged with having, on the 18th September, 1874, made use of obscene language, and with having assaulted constable Rofe. It appeared that on the day named the defendant was taken into custody for using obscene language in Botany-street, Waterloo; that he resisted the apprehension, assaulted the constable, and made good his escape. On the next day warrants were issued for his apprehension on the two charges, to evade which he left Sydney, but a few days ago returned, was recognized, and apprehended. For using the words complained of he was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned three days; and for the second to pay a penalty of 20s. or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Thomas Phillis was brought before the Bench on warrant, having disobeyed a summons to answer a charge of riotous behaviour at Druitt Town, and being found guilty was sentenced to pay a penalty of 35s. and 5s. for costs, or to be imprisoned one month.

The same prisoner was also charged with having assaulted one Elizabeth Paget, and from her statement, which stood uncontradicted except so far as defendant's plea of not guilty might be taken for his contradiction, it was of a most wanton character. Without even an alleged cause he rushed at her, struck her a blow which knocked her down, and while she was down he kicked her. He was for this offence sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., with 8s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned one month.

George Roberts, found guilty of having offended against decency in a public place, was ordered to pay 20s. penalty, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Before Messrs. Lester, Neale, and Bull.

On the prosecution of the inspector of nuisances Peter Farquhar, Miller's Road, was fined 40s. for suffering muck and filth to remain on his premises; Whiteside Keelan, of Quay-street, and James Riley, of Harris-street, were fined £5 each for allowing nightsoil to remain upon their premises; James R. Stewart, of Parramatta-street, Thomas Skillicorn, of Devonshire-street, and George Walker, of Buckingham-street, were severally fined 40s. for causing animals to be slaughtered on their premises, such premises being neither a public abattoir nor having been licensed as places for slaughtering; William S. Aggs, of Parramatta-street, was fined 40s. for keeping swine upon his premises; eleven persons were fined 10s. each for driving round corners at a pace faster than a walk; and two drivers were fined 5s. each for placing their vehicles otherwise than alongside of and parallel with the footway.

On the prosecution of the Inspector of Water Supply, for allowing water to run to waste, Charlotte Elliott, James Cook, Henry Bennett, Abraham Rogers, and Mary Mahoney, were fined 5s. each; John Primrose and John Gleeson were fined 10s. each; and Isaac Moss, Alfred Dickerson, Ah Win, Ah Lee, William Harpur, Michael Drucey, Robert Hanning, John Wilson, John Ryan, Robert Marshall, John Tierney, Elizabeth Morris, Ellen Beech, William Shell, and Alexander M'Gregor, were fined 20s. each.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Lieutenant Colonel Maunsell, and Messrs. Solomon, Bird, Charlton, Raphael, Golding, and Ridge.

Four persons were fined for drunkenness.

Peter Manson, a boy twelve years of age, was brought up charged with having been found wandering about the streets in company with reputed thieves, and was ordered to be sent on board the Vernon.

George Manning, a young man about 25 years of age, described as a coachman, was brought up by detective Lyons, charged with bigamy; the alleged offence being that, on the 8th of May, 1875, he was married to Emily Etta Austin, his former wife Annie being then alive. The certificates of both marriages were produced, and showed that, on the 31st August, 1870, prisoner was married in Melbourne to one Annie Moriarty by the Rev Michael Henry Beecher, and that, on the 8th of May, 1875, he was married to Emily Etta Austin, at Sydney, by the Rev Dr. Fullerton. Emily Etta Austin, the second wife, who appeared in the box with an infant in her arms, stated that she was 17 years of age, and that on the 8th of May, 1875, she was married to prisoner, at Dr. Fullerton's, in Elizabeth-street; prisoner was the father of her child; the marriage ceremony was performed in the presence of her mother and a Mr. Reynolds, both of whom were now absent from the colony. The Rev. Dr. Fullerton stated that, in May, 1875, he performed the ceremony of marriage between George Manning and Emily Etta Austin, and he believed that the parties before the Court were the same. George Dean, of Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, deposed that he was present at the marriage between the prisoner and his first wife. Prisoner was arrested by detective Lyons in a house in Bay-street, Woolloomooloo, where he was living with the second wife. He was committed to take his trial at the next sittings of the Central Criminal Court, which commence on the 8th May next, the anniversary of his second marriage. The Bench were divided in opinion as to granting bail, and it was not granted. Prisoner was informed that if he wished for bail he would have to make application to a Judge.

Emma Ferguson and Josiah Skerrett were brought up, suffering from derangement of mind through excessive drinking. They were both remanded for medical treatment.

SUMMONS CASES.—There were fifteen cases on the sheet; three were dismissed, and in nine there were no parties. In two cases of breaches of the Tenement Act, warrants of ejectment were ordered to be issued. In a third case, Peter Howell was charged with detaining property belonging to James Robertson, and was ordered to deliver up possession of the same.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—A packet license was granted to William Waterhouse for the steamship Victoria; and a temporary extension of license was granted to William Camb, of the Commercial Hotel, King-street.

UNWHOLESOME MILK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I send you an article from the *Melbourne Leader* in the hope that you will be good enough to publish it in your journal, with the view of showing the people of Sydney the steps taken by the people of Melbourne to expose the frauds committed by the milk vendors there; also, the urgent necessity that exists for action being taken here to bring to light the frauds of a similar character practised by dairymen on the inhabitants of this city. I am sure that a large percentage of the infant mortality that takes place every year in Sydney is attributable to the bad quality of the milk consumed. I write from painful experience. I had an infant deprived of its natural nourishment; I endeavoured, by paying a higher price than usual, to get pure milk, so as to rear the baby with the bottle, but after a short trial found I could not succeed. Bought a lactometer to try the quality, and found that pure milk, that should have registered 36 degrees, only registered 24 degrees—a difference of 12 degrees. The afternoon milk was always four or five degrees worse than the milk in the morning. During the drought, the milk supplied has been very bad. I tried some to-day, and found it registered only 14 degrees, instead of 36 degrees. It is high time that the Government, or some private member, should introduce a short bill to punish unprincipled dairymen, and arrest the sacrifice of juvenile life. The people will not refuse to pay a fair price for a genuine article. The sooner city-fed cows' milk is dispensed with the better, and a good supply of pure milk from the country districts obtained. What has become of Mr. Mort's scheme for providing the people of Sydney with an abundant supply of pure milk?

Your obedient servant,
PATERFAMILIAS.

April 12.

"Mr. Cosmo Newbery and his chemical staff in the Technological Museum have been analysing samples of milk purchased haphazard from milkmen and milkdealers in the city, the suburbs, and from the country. Every precaution was taken to ensure accuracy as to results, so that reasonable dependence might be placed upon the facts demonstrated; and so far as chemistry can unravel the secrets of the milk-pail, the public may accept the verdict as absolutely correct. There were twenty-five samples in all—eleven from country dealers and fourteen from dealers in the city and suburbs. Not one of the samples but had evidently been tampered with, either by removal of cream, addition of water, or both. In the country samples it was found that removal of cream is the favourite deception practised; in the city and suburban samples the addition of water is the chief form which adulteration takes. It seems painfully probable that in some cases after the country milkman had skimmed off the cream the town dealer had followed suit by adding water. In one sample the cream was deficient by two-thirds, while the proportion of water added amounted to no less than one quart, one pint, and three gills per gallon. This was the worst sample, but some others were not very much better. Of the remaining thirteen samples obtained from town dealers, five had half the cream removed, three were deficient to the extent of a third, and two by a fifth. Only three contained the standard proportion of cream, but all three had been diluted with water. Of the eleven country samples, one was deficient in cream by two-thirds, three by one-half, three by one-third, one each by a seventh and an eighth, only two samples containing the normal quantity of cream. Coming to the other form of manipulation, adding water, it was found that of the fourteen samples procured in town six had been diluted to the extent of from one quart and over per gallon, the remaining eight varying from a pint and three gills down to one gill in the gallon; this extremely moderate mixer, however, having removed half the cream. Of the eleven country samples, only one had no water added. The thinnest had been diluted in the proportion of a pint and a gill to the gallon, the others ranging down to one gill. Taken altogether, these chemical investigations reveal a condition of things in the milk trade not only unsatisfactory, but positively alarming. Milk enters so largely into the nourishment of children that any deficiency in its nutritive properties cannot fail to affect the health and well-being of the tender charges, while in cases of debility the lack of nourishment in the impoverished fluid sold as milk is dangerously calculated to just turn the scale against struggling nature and bring about a fatal result. That such has been the case in many instances already in our midst there is only too much reason to fear, and the true cause of death never suspected.

"So much for what chemistry can tell us about milk and its adulterations. But there may be—it is known that sometimes there are—subtile poisons in milk which all the analytical skill in the world cannot detect; poison, moreover, never added by the dairyman or the milk-dealer, and of all knowledge of the existence of which in the fluid they sell they may be profoundly innocent. These subtile poisons are germs of disease and death, derived from sewage grasses and garbage on which cows are too frequently fed in the suburbs of Melbourne. By no chemical tests whatever can these poison germs be detected, and the only way to make reasonably certain that the milk we use is free from them is to see that the cows are fed on wholesome pastures; and that cannot be insured in respect of any animals kept in the suburbs of Melbourne. The diseases which unquestionably are disseminated by milk from cows improperly fed include some of the most formidable to which poor humanity is liable. They are such as lung-tubercles, intestinal parasites, fevers, and functional disorders, whose name is legion. A remedy for the existing unsatisfactory state of things with the supply of milk from town-fed cows was recently discussed in these columns, and if Mr. Woods had remained just a little longer in his position as Commissioner of Railways that remedy would have been supplied. The want simply is an early milk train on each of our three chief railways. Mr. Woods took up the scheme energetically, and his calculations showed a fair margin of profit for the State, while at the same time offering vast advantages to the public. It would be well for the present Railway Commissioner, Mr. Jones, to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and start these trains with as little delay as may be."

THE NEWCASTLE COAL TRIMMING REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Lloyd, on Friday last, made statements inconsistent with the facts (no doubt quite unintentionally) with reference to the crane regulations generally, and as to that relating to trimming in particular.

Mr. Robertson said the regulations were drawn because they were sought for by the people of Newcastle, and that the people petitioned that the trimming should be done by the same person who did the shipping. Now had Mr. Robertson read the petition presented to the late Government, he would have found that the regulations were utterly opposed to the prayer of the petition, and entirely defeated the object of the petitioners.

Mr. Lloyd, too, is in error in stating that the trimming regulation was kept in abeyance on account of remonstrances from deputations from Newcastle. As a matter of fact, all remonstrances on the subject of the regulations were treated with contempt by the Government, who simply suspended the regulation because it did not then suit the contractor to carry it out.

The history of the present crane regulations is as follows:—For many years great injustice had been done to owners of sailing vessels, and much injury to the trade of the port, by the preferential turns granted to steam colliers. These steamers, although nominally restricted to the use of one crane continually intercepted the coal which should have gone to vessels at other cranes, and thus kept those cranes and vessels almost idle, and increased the injustice, detention, and mischief caused by giving them a preference. Mr. Sutherland, who, while in office, made frequent visits to Newcastle, on each occasion admitted the injustice and evils arising from the practice, and promised the deputations to abolish it, but never did, and on the occasion of his last visit said there were legal difficulties in the way. On this a public meeting was called which was very largely and influentially attended. Resolutions condemning the regulation and appointing a committee to prepare and present a petition to the Government on the subject were passed with unanimous enthusiasm, and Mr. Lloyd, who was present and who heard from a dozen speakers different instances of the delay and loss of trade to the port occasioned by the special turns as they are called, and of which he was himself perfectly aware, congratulated the meeting on its unanimity and appreciation of its objects. The petition was signed by over 2000 inhabitants, including colliery proprietors, agents, shipowners, and others having a deep interest in the prosperity of the port, and in due course presented; and subsequently instances of the mischief caused by the operation of the special turns were brought by the committee under the notice of the Government. Ultimately a communication was received from the Under-Secretary for Works, inviting the committee to send in suggestions for a new code of regulations. The committee, accordingly, appointed a sub-committee, consisting of gentlemen thoroughly competent to form an idea of what regulations would prove most beneficial. In their report, the sub-committee stated that, as the abolition of the special turns would enable sailing vessels to get at least double the quantity of coal a day they were then getting, they thought it would facilitate matters if at each crane a pair of cranes were let to a gang of trimmers. They considered that, by getting rid of the middleman, the ships would have to pay less, and the men would get more, that disputes between middlemen and the trimmers would be avoided, and, as the men would naturally do their best working for themselves, the greatest possible dispatch might be expected. It will at once be seen that this suggestion which proposed to do away with middlemen altogether is very different in principle from a regulation throwing the whole business into the hands of one middleman whom masters of vessels are compelled to employ whether they desire to do so or not.

The committee waited in vain to be supplied with a copy of the proposed new regulations, which they could not obtain, notwithstanding repeated applications, although they were aware, from the boasts of the recipients, that persons inimical to the objects of the committee had been supplied with copies, and a copy was not furnished until after the gazetting of the new regulations. On perusing them the reason of the neglect became apparent, for it turned out the Government had broken faith with the petitioners and the committee, and had re-enacted with additional aggravation the regulation granting special turns, and had introduced other regulations of a most prejudicial tendency. It now appears that the Government adopted the views of interested parties, such as steam collier owners and Sydney shipping agents, who favour the special turns not merely on account of the great profits they enable steamers to make, but because they give great facilities and preference to vessels loading in Sydney, and are supposed to have a tendency to induce or force them to load there, and thereby keep commissions and profits in Sydney which would otherwise go to Newcastle.

The following are some of the evil results attendant on the special turns. Of course the late Government were perfectly aware of them when they passed the new regulations re-enacting the special turns. These remarks apply to the busy season principally. The slack season does not show the effects to such an extent, because the steamers are not so numerous:—

1. Vessels that ought to be detained in Newcastle for three weeks at the very outside, are delayed for seven or eight.

2. If a steamer and a sailing vessel, both requiring coal for Melbourne, enter Newcastle harbour on the same day, the steamer will be enabled to make five or six trips before her opponent can get her cargo.

3. If two vessels arrive the same day—one in Port Jackson, the other in Newcastle—seeking a cargo of coal, the Sydney vessel can be loaded in a week, while the Newcastle one will have to wait nearly two months.

4. All the cranes, except that used by the steamers, are kept idle a great portion of each day, so that the largest shipment ever made in one week did not amount to 27,000 tons, of which a considerable portion was shipped at night, whereas the minimum quantity which ought to and could easily be shipped during working hours only is nearly 40,000. No doubt some delay used to be occasioned by blocking up, &c., but the night work more than made up for it.

5. Large numbers of vessels have been kept away, and their trade consequently lost, and the revenue has suffered from the loss of the profit on the haulage of the coal.

6. The coal trade which from the strikes at home, the increased favour with which our coal is looked upon abroad, the determination of the Home Government and the various steam companies to use Australian coal in the East, and the growing consumption in the colonies, should within the last few years have enormously increased, has made very little progress, and is now actually falling off.

7. Masters of vessels are placed entirely in the hands of one man. They cannot take advantage of the competition among the coal trimmers, and so get their work done more cheaply than the contract price; they are compelled to pay a large price for trimming in many cases where they could get it done for nothing by their crews. They have no control over the person to whom the Government have bound them, and have no remedy against him, and in the case of a difference between him and his men the whole business of the port will be stopped.

Putting aside for the moment the gross injustice that is being done, is it worth while to continue a state of things that does such immense injury, present and prospective, to our coal trade, simply to enable the owners of a few small steamers to make enormous profits, and to enable a small number of shipping agents to get the commission on the charters and ships' business of perhaps half-a-dozen vessels every year more than otherwise would be the case? I think not.

Yours obediently,
NEWCASTLE.

THE CATTLE PROHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Although this subject has received some ventilation in your columns, there are still so many important interests connected with it, and such various standpoints from which it may be viewed, that I have been tempted to address you on the matter. A letter signed "Shorthorn" in your issue of the 8th instant has greatly influenced me in so doing, as the information communicated in that paper as coming from an English breeder, most accurately tallies with some that I have gathered from both English and American sources, as well as from my own experience, and as the "foot and mouth disease," or "vesicular aptha," is the basis upon which all the recent agitation with reference to the importation of stock was founded, I shall confine myself entirely to the consideration of that disease.

There are, it appears to me, two principal issues to the prohibition question, firstly a practical, and second a political one. The first of these comprises the various questions:—1st. Was "foot-and-mouth" ever introduced into this colony? 2nd. Is it liable to be introduced? 3rd. Is the disease of a sufficiently important nature to warrant special legislation. 4. Is this measure, the manner in which it has been carried out in this colony, and evaded in Victoria, of a kind to accomplish the ends proposed by its supporters?

The only authority for supposing that "foot-and-mouth" ever existed in New South Wales, are the two cases, *i.e.*, of the late Mr. Francis White's Hereford cow, and of the stock imported shortly afterwards by the ship Parramatta. In neither of these cases did any person from actual experience, identify the symptoms shown by the cattle, with those of the above disease. Not a single individual could be brought forward to say,—"I know the disease." I have had practical experience of it, and this is beyond doubt "foot-and-mouth disease;" on the contrary, in the first of these cases it was most vehemently repudiated by many persons, not the least among whom was the owner. No one acquainted—if only by reputation—with the late Mr. White, can suppose him likely to have been guilty of such folly as to wish to introduce a diseased beast into his valuable herd; yet he repeatedly insisted upon his willingness to do so with this cow, and he was most anxious to save her life. As an experienced and successful breeder, this gentleman was certainly inferior to none of those who so magnanimously pledged their names to the famous deed of compensation, a liability which, probably in the same spirit, they endeavoured most strenuously at a later period to foist upon the Government of the country. In the case of the Parramatta's stock, the opinion of many competent people attributed the symptoms shown by the cattle to the bad ventilation and intense heat of the Quarantine sheds at Dawes Point acting upon animals already weary and restless from the sea voyage. The only evidence of disease in both cases was a deduced similarity between the symptoms of the cattle here and those described in some English veterinary works, which can hardly be accepted as either sufficient or satisfactory. It will be well for the sake of clearness farther on to bear in mind here that in both cases the symptoms were declared to be preliminary ones, *i.e.*, the disease was to *be* developed.

What is now the evidence of stock carrying the germs of "foot-and-mouth" in a latent state during a three months' passage from Europe? The authority given by "Shorthorn" states very plainly that five days is the limit of the *incubation* of the disease, and gives it from two to three weeks to run itself out. A relative of mine, the son of a large Norfolk farmer, spoke to *me* when on a visit to Australia some twelve months back, in precisely the same terms he gave from five to seven days as the period of development, and utterly scouted the possibility of stock carrying infection during a three months' passage to the country. I find farther, that there is no evidence of this disease in America, although stock are freely imported there from Europe—in this case a two or three weeks' passage at the outside appears to be ample protection. My own experience of our subject was acquired in Switzerland some twenty-two or twenty-three years ago; I lived in that country for nearly three years as a youth, during which time I have repeatedly traversed *on foot*, and resided in, many of the least frequented and most mountainous districts, where the disease is excessively common. The stock there roam at large during the summer on the high mountain slopes up to the verge of the snow-line, repairing twice a day to some small isolated hovel or "chalet," to be milked. In winter they are brought down into the valleys and housed in large "Chalet stables," or "Ecuries de Vaches." Here often snowed in for weeks together, and entirely stall-fed, they frequently exhibit "foot-and-mouth" in aggravated form.

This occurs, however, invariably towards the end of the winter, after a long and irksome confinement in a heated and unhealthy atmosphere; but as soon as the snow clears sufficiently to admit of their release from prison the disease begins to fade away. A few weeks on the lower pastures and "foot-and-mouth" is not to be found, nor will there be any cases of infection during the summer. So well known is this that the cowherds take no notice whatever of the complaint, beyond administering salt plentifully to the sick beasts. There are of course, as from other ailments, occasional deaths, but these are very rare. Those who have seen these stables in winter, and recall the reeking atmosphere, all ventilation stopped by the snow, the foul state of the litter (?), cattle standing up to their knees in a poisonous slush of manure and urine, can have no doubts left on their minds that this disease is not a dangerous one. Were it so, under such agravated circumstances, the inevitable destruction of all the herds in the country must long ago have ensued. If we see, then, that, in the opinion of English breeders, "foot-and-mouth" develops in a period of from five to seven days, and runs itself out in about twenty days; that, in America, a twenty-days' passage insures safety from infection; that, in Switzerland, the most aggravated cases, once released from their winter prisons, are cured in nearly a similar period, and do not relapse, or communicate infection afterwards upon the high pastures, we have surely strong grounds for rejecting the theory that, in the two cases referred to above, the stock had nursed the latent germs of infection during a passage to this colony of about three months, as well as for some time before leaving Europe, to be developed into disease after their arrival, as has been asserted.

Every inference to be drawn from the information at our disposal appears to me to lead to the conviction that the condition of open pasturage is incompatible with the existence of "foot-and-mouth," while even among well-cared-for stall-fed cattle the greatest evil is a loss of condition, and the per-centage of deaths very minute. Bearing this in mind, and looking at the vast pastures over which our stock roam without let or hindrance, can we for one instant believe that there was ever sufficient danger to our herds from this cause to warrant any legislative interference?

With reference to the carrying out of the Act, various letters which have appeared in the leading journals have fully dealt with the manner in which our Victorian friends have fooled us, so that we have religiously closed our ports, but opened our frontier to the Victorian importer of that very article which we have prohibited to our own. Is it possible to imagine a more unfathomable depth of folly? The same writers have very broadly touched upon the fact that ships' stock of various kinds, particularly pigs, have been landed, without bringing forth any corresponding disclaimer from the other side, until there remains but the one feasible impression, namely, that the prohibition was never warranted, and that as far as regards all purposes of infection, according to the long incubation theory, "has never been in force," for we have, up till the late exclusion of New Zealand stock by Victoria, been as directly in contact with European stock as if we had ourselves imported them.

Are we, Sir, so foolish as to imagine that without the introduction of new and fashionable blood our herds will retain their present eminence (pre-eminence, alas, no longer)? Or that while every nerve in the cause of improvement is being strained in England, we are possessed of blood of such superior excellence as to warrant us in fencing our small community in with a protective measure of this kind. Or shall we believe, that now we are compelled to entrust the whole of our stud stock breeding to the hands of the small clique of monopolists who have been instrumental in inflicting this prohibition upon us, that they, freed from the stimulus imparted by the competition of the great English breeders, will devote the same care to their business, or develop the same excellence in it? Is it not more probable that now the only competition possible is an intercolonial one, that a coalition may be formed between the various great breeders to prevent their interests coming into collision, while those of the thousands of less favoured or wealthy men, to whom it is essential to procure good bulls at reasonable prices are consigned to "Hades," so that the monopolists enjoy their protection.

That the consequence of this fatal policy will be a deterioration in the quality of our stud cattle, and, *sequitur*, in our herds, is as evident to me as the fact that we shall have to pay dearer for the inferior articles supplied to us.

The social and political aspect of our subject presents even more anomalies than the one I have just dealt with. Will, for instance, any one assert that "foot-and-mouth," or any of the other diseases included in the prohibition are of a more dangerous nature than "cholera," "small pox," "scarlet fever," "measles?" yet, although these scourges to the human race are known to exist in most parts of the world, no body of monomaniacs has yet been found to advocate a total isolation of the colonies from all contact with their fellow-men, much less has any Government sanctioned such an absurdity by prohibitory legislation to that effect. What would be the excitement caused were it supposed that such a measure was even in contemplation? Yet the diseases enumerated are far more deadly than those of the prohibition; and I have always considered a fellow-creature's life of more importance than that of many cattle. The single Health Officer of this port, holding a great responsibility in his hands, is considered by the Government able, through the efficacy of quarantine, to ensure the safety of the citizens from infection. A large, ably conducted, richly endowed, and efficient department of the public service, especially devoted to the consideration of our pastoral interests is, on the other hand, held unable, through the same agency, to guarantee that of our flocks and herds. Quarantine is a complete barrier to that most subtle of epidemics, small-pox, but it is not so to the foot-and-mouth disease, although the germs of the one are known to lay dormant for weeks, while as regards the other it is doubtful whether they linger as many days. The only conclusion must be, that in Australia bullock is immeasurably more precious than man.

It were but reasonable to suppose that the renewal of such an important measure as this prohibition, one affecting most vitally the interests of a large portion of the community, would be made the subject of some deliberation by our representatives, and that some expression of public opinion would be sought thereon. So far however from this having been the case, I believe myself correct, when I affirm that not a single question on the subject was raised in Parliament, and that only a very few persons had any knowledge of the step that was then impending. Thus, in a community whose whole policy is based upon the principles of free trade, an enactment is renewed, totally debarring the whole of our numerous body of graziers from the exercise of one of the most important branches of their industry, and affording the most absolute protection to a paltry section of their body without one single protest being lodged against so unjust a proceeding, with the exception of a few despairing appeals to the Press. Agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants, ironmasters may all vainly attempt to obtain the slightest protection from our Legislature, but by some mysterious hocus-pocus between a Minister, a department, and half a-dozen wealthy men, the stud herdowners of New South Wales obtain not only protection, but absolute immunity from all competition without the question ever being brought under cognizance of those most interested in it. To every abuse there exists a remedy. In this case I should strongly advise agitation. The approaching show of the Agricultural Society will bring a large concourse of squatters together in Sydney; let those who are opposed to this disgraceful monopoly take action, meet together and consult, and make the repeal of this Act a test question to their representatives in Parliament. Let me finally assure all those concerned in this matter, that a policy of isolation and protection is one of retrogression, that while we hedge ourselves in with obsolete restrictions the world at large is still striding on with the rapid advance of modern civilization. If hereafter we find ourselves behind in the great race for improvement, and cast out of the high place we have till lately held in the opinion of the world as cattle breeders, we can blame nothing but our own inertness and such uncalled for and unstatesmanlike laws as that which prohibits the introduction of imported cattle into New South Wales.

I enclose my card and address, and shall be well pleased to place myself in communication with any one interested in the topics discussed in this letter. Should my suggestions with respect to the repeal of the prohibition seem worth consideration, I can pledge myself to spare no effort in co-operating with those who may entertain similar opinions.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
AGRICOLA.

MORT'S SHIPMENT OF MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—For the credit of the colony, it is to be hoped that Mr. Mort, or those empowered to act, have arranged for the purchase of all or the greater part of the fat stock that will be for sale at the coming Exhibition; there will be a difficulty in obtaining prime beasts for the experiment. The cattle, sheep, lambs, and pigs at this show ought to be secured. I presume in a season like the present that a shipment of beef alone will not be strictly adhered to, as far finer meat will be obtained by taking a proportion of each of the above, and whenever the supply is needed the purchases of cattle and sheep should be made by a picked few from each mob of cattle and flock of sheep on their road to market in the neighbourhood of Mudgee, that they may be sent down alive by train from Wallerawang, or slaughtered at Mr. Mort's establishment at Bowenfels. It would be an endless expense to purchase small lots on the different stations, and large lots of prime cattle are not to be had. It is madness to *walk any fat stock* over such roads as those from Bowenfels to Sydney, much less that required for this experiment. The wretched condition of the majority of the cattle and sheep now arriving in this market is a caution. It is a wonder to me that more of the squatters do not use the train to bring their stock to market, for I feel convinced it would soon be appreciated; they would save money, and the people of Sydney would have much better and far more wholesome and nutritious meat.

Apologising for trespassing on your valuable space,
SUBSCRIBER.

LARRIKINISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have to request your permission to state a few facts for the police. Last evening, at about half-past 9, as I was passing into my house in Elizabeth-street, facing the Park, I saw a knot of four lads, not one apparently more than twenty, get up to a young girl apparently about fourteen, and on some errand, and while one attempted to hold her another addressed her in the most obscene language imaginable. My appearance made them give way, and the girl escaped. I threatened the police, and went for some one to whom I could give them in charge, but on my return found they had decamped. Now, Sir, may I ask you how you, or any father, or brother, would like this infamous treatment from obscene scoundrels to be given to a young girl in whom you, or a father, or brother, felt an interest?

Elizabeth-street is one of the finest streets opposite the Park that we have, but it is made infamous, and a most undesirable place for the residence of respectable people, simply for want of a policeman to patrol it from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Yours, &c.,
HORSEWHIP.

SEWERAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—While credit is due to the gentlemen who formed the deputation to the Colonial Secretary a few days ago, with reference to the sanitary condition of Surry Hills, I think, Sir, the remedy proposed would be worse than the disease; the proposal is to convey by a sewer all offensive matter by way of Bourke-street South to Shea's Creek, and there deposit it. We have had proof enough, if any is required, of the folly of conveying sewage matter into the harbour and the Blackwattle Swamp without any additional experiment. Southerly winds especially in summer time would blow back upon us every obnoxious smell, notwithstanding the disinfectants used. I admit that the disposal of sewage is a difficult subject to decide, and one that requires careful study. We have had a variety of schemes proposed, some of them very elaborate, but very costly. Disposing of it in the sea (but not by barges) seems to me the most practical. Any part of the coast between here and Botany could easily be selected, and if the railway to Illawarra should ever be accomplished it could be made available for carrying it still further away. I am sure it would prove infinitely superior to polluting Sydney harbour—the pride of every Australian. The present sewers could be still available for house slops and carrying off storm waters.

It is common now-a-days to compare what is done in Melbourne to what is done in Sydney. Having lately visited Melbourne, I paid a little attention to this all important subject—sewerage. I found, in spite of the difficulties they had to contend with, having nothing but surface drainage that it is far before us in a sanitary condition; the reason is that they have such an abundant supply of water continually flushing the gutter, allowing no stagnant or offensive matter to remain. No system of sewerage we may adopt will be found effective without an unlimited supply of water to flush our street channels and sewers. I found also that by a resolution of the City Council, all cesspits in Melbourne were ordered to be filled up and the dry earth substituted, using gas tar as a disinfectant. It is remarkable that during the late epidemic, scarlet fever, that was raging in and about Melbourne, scarcely a family lost a member living near the gas works.

To my mind the great object is to remove the sewage as far as possible from human habitation. To utilize it would be very expensive. The sea would neutralize and destroy all baneful effects.

Thanking you for space,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A CITIZEN.

April 12.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch ..	353 George-street
W. B. Lee	157, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.
F. Barker	85, Sussex-street
G. Wallace	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William, and Yurong, and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
Spragg and Adams ..	90, Central Oxford-street
Hill, George	68, Oxford-street
R. Iredale	412, Oxford-street, next Commercial Bank
J. J. Cooper	Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street
J. Collis	Parramatta-street
J. L. Castner........	Bookstall, Railway Agent for the Station, Sydney Western Lines, Southern and Northern.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 6, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HAWKES and COMPANY, Successors to Buchan Thomson, established over 25 years, Coach Proprietors, Livery and Let-out Stables, Auctioneers for Sale of Live Stock, &c. The Stables, Bligh and 64, Hunter-street.

GIBSON'S HORSE and CARRIAGE BAZAAR, Established over 20 years. Livery and let out Stables. Horses, Buggies, and Harness always on SALE or Hire. E. MANDELSON, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good HORSE, about 6 or 7 years of age, free from all vice, and about 15 hands. Apply to S. Glasson, 484, Pitt-street South.

FOR SALE, double and single-seated BUGGIES, Sociables, and light Waggon; also good Spring-cart, suitable for grocer or a business cart. HAINING and SCHIMEL, 293, Castlereagh-street.

BUGGIES, SOCIABLES, WAGGONETTES, and Vehicles of all kinds. T. MOORE, 305, Oxford-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

DARLING POINT.—For SALE, RETFORD HALL, situated on the most beautiful point in the harbour of Port Jackson, recently erected without respect to cost by A. Hordern, Esq.; contains 4 large and lofty reception rooms, 8 large bedrooms, a variety of good offices, with verandahs and balconies, all of solid stone, erected under the superintendence of Mr. Blacket; the best built house in the colony.
The site, nearly 3 acres in extent, cannot be equalled.
Cards to view, and further particulars obtained, upon application to J. F. HILLY, Architect, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, BRUNSWICK-TERRACE, comprising 6 new well-finished houses, in best part of Albion-street; price low and terms easy. Particulars at 32, Park-street.

BALMAIN.—For SALE, Waterside ALLOTMENT, Peacock's Pt.; Torrens' Act. Long, 61, Elizabeth-st.

BURWOOD.—For SALE, Cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen yard, &c., near station, £250. 61, Elizabeth-street.

BURWOOD.—For SALE, one acre of LAND, in first-class position. C. H. LONG, 61, Elizabeth-street.

COTTAGES, Houses, and Allotments for private SALE (see list). J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

TERRACES of HOUSES, Cottages, and Allotments for SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

A VERY compact little property, 4 HOUSES, built of stone, situated in the best part of Woolloomooloo, for SALE, on easy terms. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

FOR SALE, 2 COTTAGES, in Ocean-street, Woollahra, a bargain. W. J. CLARKE, 282, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA-SQUARE, ASHFIELD HEIGHTS.
The choicest site in this favourite locality having been purchased by the Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Society, has been surveyed, and will shortly be distributed amongst the members on the popular plan adopted with the Petersham property.
The subdivision comprises a RECREATION RESERVE in the centre, at once a novelty and an advantage which must commend itself to all seeking healthy homes.
The Square is bounded by Ashfield, Prospect, Sea View, and Napier streets, and from it a most extensive view is gained, taking in the Macquarie lighthouse, Town Hall Spire, the Railway Line, Petersham viaduct, Norwood, Lewisham, &c. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the mansions of Messrs. Bartlett, Dr. Bowker, V. Dowling and others.
Title, Torrens' Act. Terms, the most liberal; 6½ per cent. deposit, balance payable by instalments, or members can pay up at once. Assistance to build given to the largest extent.
Membership, and consequently eligibility to purchase, can be effected for a mere nominal sum.
Lithographs will be ready in a few days, of which notice will be given.
All particulars on application at office, Temperance Hall.
N.B.—One special feature which must not be forgotten is the MUTUALITY of the society. THE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

200,000 FEET T. and G. Colonial and Maryborough flooring, lining
Oregon spars, planking, scantling, &c.
PALINGS, 5 and 6 feet shingles, laths, pickets, &c.
BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3, red deals
BALTIC G. and T. boards, 1¼, 1, ⅞, ¾, and ⅝ inch
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., on hand and made to order
GALVANIZED plain and corrugated iron, ridging, spouting, ¾ and 1 inch galvanized water-pipe and fittings
CEMENT, best Portland, and Keene's cement, plaster, &c.
SHEET LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes
WHITE LEAD, best quality
REGISTER STOVES, various sizes
AIR BRICKS, black and galvanized
DRAIN PIPES, all sizes; chimney pots, paving tiles, fire and building bricks, &c.
TURNERY of every description, in cedar and pine
Timber delivered by steam launch to any part of the harbour or Parramatta river.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont; 483, George-street; and 7, Parramatta-st.

BRICKS.—GOODLET and SMITH, Patent Brick Works, Surry Hills and Botany Road, Waterloo.

G. O. and Orb, Plain, and Corrugated IRON, all lengths and widths; Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipe, Lift and Force Pumps, Gutters, Pipe, Ridging, Baths, Tanks, &c. JAMES A. BROWN, 275, Pitt-street.

PRIME seasoned CEDAR, cheap. GALLAGHER and FOX, Campbell and Macquarie streets South.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Leads, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), 255, George-street.

500,000 SHINGLES, best forest oak 200,000 LATHES
8000 feet SHIP PLANK, 2 inches, 2½ inches, 3 inches
Posts and Rails, Hardwood and Box Palings
Hardwood and Pine T. and G. Boards
Felloes, Spokes, Treenails, &c.
FAGAN BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

200,000 FEET Kauri PINE, the best ever imported into Sydney, for SALE, in lots to suit purchases, of the sizes 6 x 1 T. and G., 6 x ⅝ T and G. and B., 6 to 18 x 1, 9 x 2 to 18 x 2, 9 x 3, to 18 x 3, &c. Long deck and ship planking. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

GOSPEL OAK Corrugated IRON, 9 and 10 feet, 24 and 26 gauge. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, and Slate SLABS for Urinals; Cement, Sheet Lead, Zinc. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE and SLATE CHIMNEYPIECES, new designs, just landed. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

WANTED, 50,000 BRICKS. B. O., Herald Office.

LIME, LIME.—Fresh Marble Lime, constant stocks; also Portland Cement, best. Depot, 8, King-street.

CEDAR, all sizes; TURNERY, every description, cheap. STEWART, Cedar Yard and Sawmill, Pitt-st.

BRICKS.—50,000 first-class old Bricks for SALE, at 15s a thousand. M. ASHER, 442, Elizabeth-st. S.

SLATES.—5000 first-class, been used, for SALE. M. ASHER, 442, Elizabeth-street.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.
RANDWICK RACES.
APRIL 17th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 1876.
EXCURSION TICKETS, at a SINGLE FARE for the double journey, will be issued at all Stations for Sydney, on the 15th of April, and on the 17th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd April, available to return for distances of 15 miles and under on the day of issue only, and over 15 miles available to return up to, and including 15th May.
(Signed) JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 8th April, 1876.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.
METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.
TICKETS at a SINGLE FARE for the double journey will be issued at all stations beyond Parramatta Junction to Sydney, from April 24 to 29, available for return until May 15.
(Signed) JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 8th April, 1876.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
T[illegible] at a SINGLE FARE for the double journey will be issued at all Stations, to all Stations, from the 13th to 17th instant (excepting SUNDAY, the 16th), available for return up to, and inclusive of 22nd instant.
(Signed) JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 8th April, 1876.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.
METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.
A CHEAP EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Gunning for Sydney, calling at the undermentioned stations only, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant. The tickets will be available for the return journey by any ordinary train up to and inclusive of the 2nd May.
Fares and time of leaving as under:—

		a.m.	
Leaves	Gunning	8.30	21s
"	Fish River	A	
"	Breadalbane	9.15	
"	Collector	A	17s
"	Goulburn	10.15	
"	Towrang	A	16s
"	Carrick	A	
"	Marulan	11.15	15s
"	Cable's Siding	A	
"	Jordan's Crossing	A	12s
		p.m.	
"	Sutton Forest	12.45	11s
"	Bowral	1.5	10s
Arrive	Mittagong	1.15	
Leave	Mittagong	1.50	
Arrive	Sydney	5.15	

NOTE.—(A) will stop at these stations to pick up passengers.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 8th April, 1876.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.
METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.
A CHEAP EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Bathurst for Sydney, calling at the undermentioned Stations only, on MONDAY, the 24th instant. The tickets will be available for the return journey by any ordinary train up to and inclusive of the 1st May.
Fares and time of leaving as under:—
MONDAY, 24th April.

	Stations.	Trains.	Fares.
		a.m.	
Leaves	Bathurst	7.30	20s
"	Kelso	7.37	
"	Raglan	7.48	
"	Macquarie Plains	8.2	18s
"	Tarana	8.43	17s
"	Rydal	9.14	16s
"	Wallerawang	9.35	15s
"	Bowenfels	10.0	14s
Arrive	Mount Victoria	11.15	10s
Leaves	Mount Victoria	11.45	
		p.m.	
Arrive	Sydney	3.50	

(Signed) JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 8th March, 1876.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
GOOD FRIDAY, 14th April, and EASTER MONDAY, 17th April.
No Goods will be received or delivered on the above days at the Redfern Goods Shed; but arrangements will be made for the delivery of Perishables and Live Stock up to 10 a.m.
(Signed) JOHN RAE, Commissioner of Railways.
Department of Public Works, 13th April, 1876.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 5th April, 1876.
MAIN SOUTHERN ROAD, 1st DISTRICT.—Fresh TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 11 o'clock of TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, from persons willing to contract for the supply, &c., of 800 cubic yards, 2½-inch blue metal: and 300 cubic yards, 4-inch freestone ballast, on the abovementioned road, between Cross Roads and Upper Bankstown.
Specification, and form of Tender may be seen at the Office of the Commissioner for Roads, Sydney, and the Police Offices, Parramatta and Liverpool.
Tenders to be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Public Works, Sydney, and to be marked outside, "Tender for main Southern Road, 1st district."
JOHN LACKEY.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Established, 1837.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000; Reserve Funds, £400,000.
BRANCHES in RIVERINA, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Branches of this Bank are now open for general Banking Business, at—
WAGGA WAGGA
HAY, and
DENILIQUIN.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.
Inspector and General Manager's Office,
Melbourne, 29th February, 1876.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY
(Fire and Marine).
HEAD OFFICE: 275, GEORGE-STREET.
CAPITAL £500,000, with the UNLIMITED LIABILITY of a COLONIAL PROPRIETARY.
DIRECTORS:
J. B. Rundle, Esq., Chairman,
Richard Hill, Esq., M.P. L. W. Levy, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq. James Ewan, Esq.
A. Learmonth, Esq.
London Agent.—WILLIAM RAE, Esq., 70, Cornhill, E.C.
Melbourne Agent.—JOHN WATSON, Esq., 60, Collins-street West.
F. T. WATKINS, Manager

BEARDMORE AND OLIVE, Shipping and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers,
COOKTOWN, ENDEAVOUR RIVER.
Consignments of all kinds received for sale.
Horse sales attended to especially by Mr. OLIVE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY, SQUATTERS and persons leaving the colony.
THOMAS B. WALKER
(late with Brewster and Trebeck),
ACCOUNTANT and GENERAL AGENT,
Exchange-corner, Bridge-street,
UNDERTAKES THE SALE, by auction or privately, of all descriptions of House and Landed Property, Stations, Store Stock, Wool, &c.; the MANAGEMENT of estates, arrangement and investigation of accounts; and has for SALE Houses, Land, Farms, &c., in the city, suburbs, and country, of all descriptions.
EXCHANGE-CORNER, BRIDGE-STREET.

MILES AND AIKEN, SHIP AND GENERAL BROKERS, CUSTOM HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, and ACCOUNTANTS,
No. 59, Exchange-corner, Pitt-street, Sydney.
References: Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Sydney.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).
NOTICE.—The Offices of the above will be CLOSED until TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 a.m.
ALFRED CHANDLER, Resident Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The undersigned, being about to remove shortly to their NEW SALEROOMS, in SPRING and O'CONNELL STREETS, request that all persons owning goods in their stores upon which reserve prices have been placed will please remove them within 14 days, after which
CLEARANCE SALES
will be held, and all goods remaining on the premises will be disposed of
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers.
Sydney, 31st March.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
EXTENSIVE ALTERATION OF PREMISES.
MYERS and SOLOMON respectfully announce the Premises, 544, George-street, will be opened as a wholesale China, Glass, and Earthenware Warehouse.
THE NEW PREMISES, 200 FEET DEEP, will enable us to display one of the largest stocks in the Southern hemisphere. The assortment comprises every article
REQUIRED IN THE TRADE.
Orders will be made up with every care, having engaged an experienced staff.
Being desirous of extending this branch, we have made our prices
STRICTLY MODERATE.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The following subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged:—

Mr. G. C. Hedgeland	£2	2	0	Mrs. Geo. Hill	£1	0	0
J. F. Holle	1	1	0	C. Moore	1	1	0
Jas. Partridge	1	1	0	Miss Cooke	1	0	0
J. Beaumont	1	1	0	Jeffers	0	10	0
W. Pratt	0	10	6	Rev. Dr. Lang	1	1	0
D. Elphinstone	1	1	0	R. S. Paterson	0	10	0
G. Hynard	0	10	0	Dean of Sydney	1	0	0
F. Perks	1	1	0	Dr. Moore	1	0	0
J. S. Murray	1	1	0	Hon. A. Campbell, M.L.C.	1	1	0
J. B. Rundle	2	2	0	Hon. J. Frazer, M.L.C.	5	5	0
P. Suttor	1	1	0				
F. N. Collins	0	10	6	Sir W. Manning	2	2	0
T. A. Dibbs	1	1	0	Messrs. Cohen, Brothers	1	1	0
W. Bull	1	1	0				
Joseph Dole	0	5	0	J. Levick and Co.	1	1	0
J. L. Deane	1	1	0				
M. H. Stephen	2	2	0	Stephen and Stephen	1	1	0
J. Starkey	1	1	0				
E. Knox	2	2	0	F. Lassetter and Co.	1	1	0
J. Wilson	0	10	6				
R. P. Richardson	1	1	0	Biddulph, Brs.	1	1	0
				Rabone, Feez, and Co.	1	1	0
P. Keating	1	10	0				
G. P. Slade	1	1	0	Newton, Br., and Co.	2	2	0
H. E. Tidswell	1	1	0				
H. Allen	1	0	0	Thompson and Giles	2	2	0
H. Heron	1	1	0				
J. Keep	1	1	0	Laidley and Co.	1	1	0
W. J. Foster	1	1	0				
Mrs. Wright	1	0	0	Mr. Sun Kee	1	1	0
James Dodds	1	0	0	Yee Sang Loong	1	1	0
Chisholm	1	1	0				
Wingate	0	10	0	C. D. (Glebe)	1	0	0

JOHN FAIRFAX, Hon. Treasurer.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

WOOL or OTHER PRODUCE.—ADVANCES made on all colonial produce consigned to our London or Glasgow houses, and sales effected under their personal supervision.
MASON, BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—If Mr. BEDFORD does not release the two Mares left in the Racecourse Paddock in the month of December last, by the 28th instant, the same will be sold to defray the expenses.
GEORGE SHEPHERD, Racecourse Paddock, Bathurst.
April 10, 1876.

WAIWERA HOT SPRINGS
R. GRAHAM, Esq., Proprietor.
SANITARIUM OF AUCKLAND.
WAIWERA FAMILY HOTEL
is fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of invalids, visitors, &c., &c. A well supplied table is provided, coupled with good accommodation, attention, civility, and moderate charges.
THE BATHS
are highly recommended by the leading faculty, and invalids can rely on every attention. Visitors can indulge in bathing, fishing, shooting, billiards, &c., &c.
Steamers leave Auckland for the Springs three times a week.
Further particulars can be had on application at the office of R. GRAHAM, Esq., High-street, Auckland.
Testimonial of Dr. Carey.
"Having observed, during my stay at Waiwera, the great effects produced by the use of the water both by drinking and bathing, I am convinced of its efficacy in many disorders, more especially in rheumatism, scrofula, gout, &c.
"J. CAREY, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
"Waiwera, 26th July, 1875."

"To R. Graham, Esq.
"Waiwera, March 6, 1876.
"SIR,—I arrived at the Waiwera, on 20th January, after four months suffering from rheumatic gout, and immediately after a fourth relapse on board the Mikado. I was then unable to to set my right foot on the ground, and suffering acute pain. Now, after more than six weeks' use of the baths, I am thankful to be able to walk about a mile in the day, my general health is much improved, and I hope the foundation laid for permanent recovery. It would have been very gratifying to me to have been able to bear a more satisfactory testimony. I have seen others come on crutches and go away after a much shorter stay independent of them; and I can only account for the obstinacy of my own case by the severe intellectual and continual strain of many years of wasting labour with insufficient sleep.
"I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of the Hotel arrangements, and to the kindness shown to me by the proprietor, Robert Graham, Esq., and by the manager, Mr. Boston, and his excellent wife.
"The packing, and other processes to which I was subjected during the first week of my stay, by Mr. Edwin Turner, hydropathic practitioner, rendered me essential service, and I am persuaded that had he been present all the time to continue those processes, I should have been completely restored.
"ANNETELL M. HENDERSON."
The Honorable Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, U.S.A., having recently visited the Waiwera Hot Springs, gives the following opinion of them:—
"I have visited baths of various kinds in Europe, America, and Australia, but have never found any more enjoyable than the Hot Baths of Waiwera.
"These baths are admirably arranged, the temperature of the water is most agreeable, and the effect is most pleasant and invigorating.
"I went to the Hot Springs exhausted by the incessant labours of twelve months' constant travel through the colonies, speaking almost every evening, and I leave after a few days' experience of the Baths, having gained more in health than I ever gained before in the same length of time.
"If the hard worked literary and professional men, merchants, and others of Auckland and the other cities of New Zealand knew the benefit they could derive from a short stay at the Waiwera Hot Springs, I am sure the hotel would soon be too small to accommodate those who would seek the advantages to be secured from the use of the Baths there to be found.
"SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, Wisconsin, U.S.A."

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of WILLIAM LACY, late of Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, in the colony of New South Wales, Engineer, deceased.
PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act of 1862, 26 Victoria, No. 12, NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims upon or being otherwise interested in the estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased, are requested to send in full particulars of such claims to the undersigned, under cover to the Executrix, on or before the seventeenth day of April next; after which date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased in terms of the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice.
Dated this sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1876.
JOHN DAWSON and SON, Proctors for the said Executrix, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CAUTION.—J. and F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.—It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our brand, which is to be had of all respectable dealers. Agents, MATTHEW CLARK and SONS, 72, Great Tower-street, London.
MARTELL and CO.

JUDGE MEYMOTT has left Randwick. His address in future will be Ethelston, Murrurundi.

S. FLODIN (late of Lees and M'Laughlin) begs to inform the public that he has started as COACH PAINTER, Nos. 19 and 21, Sussex-street, near the A. S. N. Company's Wharf. Cabs painted and grained. Charges moderate.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.—The offices of this Society will be closed until TUESDAY MORNING, the 18th instant.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVE STONEMASONS.—That, on account of lodge night falling on Easter Monday, the Meeting will be POSTPONED until the following evening, TUESDAY, 18th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.
ABM. BRIERLEY, Secretary, O.S.M.

NOTICE is hereby given that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint Blackman's Flat and Bowenfels polling places for taking the poll at the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of Hartley.
EDWIN BARTON, Returning-officer.
Wallerawang, 12th April, 1876.

I HEREBY caution the Public against giving credit to my Wife, CATHERINE M'CORMICK, she having left her home without any provocation.
M. M'CORMICK, Little Macquarie-street, Sydney.

MR. WALTER J. CARROLL, Surgeon—removed to 107, William-st., 2 doors from Bank N. S. W.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—R. S. TIGHE, Wholesale and Family Grocer, removed from 617, George-street, to those more spacious premises, 605 (lately occupied by Messrs. J. Isaacs and Co.).

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—TO THE OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act, 1867, the following Properties have been ASSESSED, and that a rate of One Shilling in the Pound on the assessed value thereof has been levied and imposed for the current municipal year, and that a special Lighting Rate of Threepence in the Pound has been levied and imposed on such of the undermentioned properties as are situate within the Double Bay and Piper Wards of this Borough, in accordance with the provisions of section 165 of the Municipalities Act 1867:—

	Assessed value.		
Vacant land, Yarranabbe Road, about 20 perches, next Hindmarsh's	£8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, about 14 perches, next Farmer's	4	0	0
Ditto, Thornton-street, reputed owners, Executors of the late John Dick	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Executors of the late Captain Malcolm	15	0	0
Ditto, facing Darling Point Road, adjoining Mr. J. H. Plunkett's property	8	0	0
Ditto, Darling Point Road, bounded by the properties of Messrs. Willis and Gedye	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, about ¾ acre, Macdonald Estate	8	0	0
Ditto, Ocean and William streets, Double Bay, reputed owner, Michael Guilfoyle	40	0	0
Ditto, Ocean and Trelawney streets, Woollahra, about ¾ acre	18	0	0
Ditto, Old South Head Road, about 32 perches, adjoining Mrs. Balcombe's property	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, about ½ acre, near Mr. Cuff's property	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rood 10 perches, near Mr. Becker's house	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 28 perches, near Mr. Hummerston's	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 perches, near Mr. Swiney's	6	0	0
Ditto, Piper-street, 1 rood 10 perches, near Riviere House	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 perches, west of Mr. Tillidge's	8	0	0
Ditto, Moncur-street, 30 perches, near Mr. Nagland's	5	0	0
Ditto, Fourth-street, 14 perches, near D. D. Osborne's	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 14 perches, near Elizabeth Fluke's	6	0	0
Ditto, Piper Road, 400 feet frontage, reputed owner, W. Wallis, Esq.	20	0	9
Ditto, ditto, 14 perches, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, Wallis-street, about 2 roods, near Mrs. Piper's	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, about ½ acre, reputed owner, W. Wallis, Esq.	20	0	0
Ditto, John-street, about 14 perches, next Mr. John Powell's	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, about 14 perches, next Mrs. Carney's	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, about 25 perches, next Mr. H. Thornton's	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Little Piper-street, about 14 perches next Mr. Palmer's	8	0	0
Ditto, Nelson-street, about 20 perches, next Mr. M. Hickey's	8	0	0

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES.
ELVY and CO.'S SEMI-GRAND PIANOS.
Elvy and Co.'s Semi-Grand Pianos
Elvy and Co.'s Semi-Grand Pianos
COLLARD'S ERARD'S, LIPP'S, BORD'S.
These magnificent instruments are in the most beautiful Walnut woods. They each have their own speciality in quality of tone, and are generally equal to any we have ever imported.
PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 321, GEORGE-STREET.
Pianoforte Gallery, 321, George-street
Pianoforte Gallery, 321, George-street.
ELVY and CO.'S COTTAGE PIANOS
Elvy and Co.'s Cottage Pianos
Elvy and Co.'s Cottage Pianos
Our truly superb stock of the above are by celebrated and reliable London and Paris makers. They are of beautiful tone, and in elegant cases.
ORGAN SHOWROOMS, 321, GEORGE-STREET
Organ Showrooms, 321, George-street
Organ Showrooms, 321, George-street.
ELVY AND CO.'S STOCK OF MUSIC
Elvy and Co.'s Stock of Music
Elvy and Co.'s Stock of Music.
Our very large stock of Music embraces every description in demand. It is constantly receiving large additions, and it is our endeavour to include the newest popular novelties.
MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 321, GEORGE-STREET
Music Warehouse, 321, George-street
Music Warehouse, 321, George-street.
ELVY and CO.'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM
ELVY and CO.'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM
ELVY and CO.'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, ETC.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS of WINTER COATS, just opened.
The original double-texture Waterproof Clothing, from the celebrated house of CHARLES MACKINTOSH and CO.; also very superior Melton Cloth, Beaver, and Cheviot Wool Coats and Wrappers from the justly famed house of H. J. NICOLL and CO., Regent-street, London, together with a general supply of WINTER HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, and Fancy Goods of the best qualities, for gentlemen. SMITH and MANNELL, 312, George-street, Sydney, one door from Hunter-street.

JUST THE THING I WANT.—HOBSON and WHITING, large Leather PORTMANTEAUS 12s 6d; a larger size, 15s 6d. The largest stock of Portmanteaus in the world; every conceivable size and shape in stock. Take a note of the address—HOBSON and WHITING, Manufacturers and Importers of Portmanteaus, 13, Hunter-street.

M. J. MURPHY, 249, 251, Pitt-street.
New Costumes
Silks, new shades
Irish Poplins
Millinery
Parasols
Dress Materials
Cashmeres
Flannels
Blankets
Sheetings
Table Linen
Hosiery
Lace Goods and Ribbons.
M. J. MURPHY,
249, 251, Pitt-street.

WE are Selling a beautiful Kid GLOVE at 2s 6d per pair. J. W. and F. Withers, 482, George-street.

WE are Selling the best quality in light colours at 2s 11d per pair. Withers, opposite Markets.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY possess the only factory in the world where a complete watch is made under one roof; and having already sold over 850,000 of their celebrated watches, are now endeavouring to meet the increasing demand, by producing them, through the aid of their extensive plant of machinery, at the rate of 100,000 a year! They are thus enabled to maintain, at all times, an ample selection of Gold and Silver Lever Watches at their London depôt, Waltham-buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C., where amongst those specially suited to the English market, will be found.

THE "RAILWAY WATCH," so called for its proverbial accuracy as a time-keeper, and adaptability to the requirements of travellers, and those actively employed.

THE "ARTISAN'S WATCH," manufactured expressly to suit the requirements of the working man, so constructed as to be free from the ordinary liabilities to injury by accident, and, from its simple mechanism, repaired—if ever necessary—at a trifling cost.

THE "EQUESTRIAN'S WATCH," constructed to avert the mechanical derangement so frequently produced in watches by the jolting and oscillation inseparable from "a seat in the saddle."

FOR ACCURACY OF PERFORMANCE, each and all of the above will be found to EQUAL THE MOST COSTLY WATCH manufactured upon the old principle still adopted by the English makers.
ROBBINS and APPLETON,
General Agents, &c.,
Waltham-buildings, Holborn Circus,
London, E.C.

FOR SALE, ex late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of Cooking Ranges, 2 to 8 feet; full and half Register Stoves, C. I. Mantelpieces, Oven Doors, and Frames, Washing Coppers, &c. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

CURCIER and ADET have on SALE:—Corking Machines, finest Velvet Wine Corks, Eau de Cologne, Vals Water, Vichy Water, Tomato Sauce, Cavendish Tobacco 10's, Brandy Colouring, Bass' Ale, Guinness' Stout.

A FIRST-CLASS Mining THEODOLITE for SALE. Apply to W. J. WESTON and CO., 5, Spring-st.

BLASTING POWDER SUPERSEDED.
LITHOFRACTEUR, sometimes called KREB'S CARTRIDGE or REND-ROCK, is now admitted by practical engineers to be the best Blasting Material for Mines, Quarries, Collieries, or submarine blasting.
It saves labour, time, and money, as fewer and smaller boreholes are required, and it can be used as freely under water as in dry ground.
Colliery Proprietors, Miners, and Contractors will effect a great saving by using LITHOFRACTEUR, which can be obtained through all ironmongers and wholesale houses.
Less trouble than common powder, and ten times more effective.
Ask for KREB'S PATENT.

MEDICALS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

LINGARD'S COUGH LINCTUS.
NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.
This invaluable, effective, and inexpensive Medicine CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and all DISORDERS of the CHEST and LUNGS.
80,000 bottles are sold every week in the UNITED KINGDOM.
CAUTION.
ASK FOR LINGARD'S COUGH LINCTUS, with the name of MYERS and SOLOMON on the bottle. All others are base and worthless imitations.
MYERS and SOLOMON,
Sole Wholesale Agents.

A HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.
COUNTRY VISITORS TO SYDNEY should not return home without a supply of
HILL'S MAGIC VERMIN KILLER.
It destroys RATS, NATIVE CATS, BANDICOOTS, MICE, OPOSSUMS, ANTS, COCKROACHES, and all kinds of Vermin.
They tumble over and die on the spot.
ONE SHILLING'S WORTH sent by post on receipt of seven 2d stamps.
ARTHUR CUBITT, Bridge-street, Sydney.
J. HAMILTON, Druggist, Agent for Redfern.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each, at all chemists and storekeepers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS correct bile, prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver, purify the system, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote the health, and renew the lease of life. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and at all druggists.

FURNITURE, ETC.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE AGENCY.—NEW FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Arrangements made for payments by instalments, on the easiest terms and longest period, at 2s 6d per week.
G. J. WELLS (late Stanford and Co.),
No. 1, Hunter-street, No. 1.
The only AUTHORIZED AGENCY for the SINGER'S MANUFACTURING CO.'S Genuine MACHINES.
The Singer's Manufacturing Company never did make POOR GOODS to sell at low prices, as all the various styles are equally well finished, and of the best material and workmanship. Which are to be obtained at 10s deposit, and 2s 6d per week. Reduced cash price, £8 10s.
G. J. WELLS (late Stanford and Co.), sole agent for the Singer's Sewing-machine, 1, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE SEWING-MACHINE OF THE DAY.
THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE LOCKSTITCH. REGISTERED.
The LARGEST SALE of any in Australia.
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS
6000 PURCHASERS declare it is the SIMPLEST MOST CERTAIN, RELIABLE, and DURABLE machine procurable, and with recent improvements it is
A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.

No. 1. Hand-Machine, complete	£4	10	0
No. 2. Treadle-Machine, complete, with elegant table, drawer, and dress-guard	6	10	0
No. 3. Same as above, with cover, lock and key	7	15	0

These machines and tables are guaranteed all of American manufacture, and equal to any high-priced ones, or the cost will be refunded.
Illustrations, specimens, and tuition free of charge.
SPECIAL CAUTION.
HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES.—All genuine machines are stamped "M. Moss and Co., Sole Agents, Sydney, N.S.W.," and are obtainable wholesale and retail only at their Stores in Wynyard-lane, and are not sold elsewhere in Sydney.
Look for the Stamp! "M. Moss and Co."
JOHNSON, CLARK, and CO., Manufacturers,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
SOLE AGENTS for the HOME SHUTTLE MACHINE.
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane.

SEWING-MACHINES.
THE LITTLE WANZER, £4 10s.
PRIZE MACHINE OF THE WORLD.
Adopted by the Education Commissioners for use in the BRITISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.
SPURIOUS MACHINES are being offered in the market as genuine, and the public are cautioned to see that our name is stamped on the face-plate of a machine before purchasing.
THE NEW WANZER "A" MACHINE.
worked by hand or foot,
possessing the strength of an ordinary Treadle Machine, combined with the advantages of working by hand when necessary. Hand Machine, £5; with stand, from £7 7s.
THE NEW WANZER "F" MACHINE,
for Families and Dressmakers. Work is made to pass from or towards the operator, without turning. This machine is noiseless, and one-half the wear in ordinary machines is saved. Price, £9 9s. The F has taken First Prize over the Singer, Howe, Wheeler and Wilson, &c.
The WANZER D, for TAILORS, £11.
This machine has defeated Singer's and Wheeler and Wilson's manufacturing machines.
The WANZER E, for LEATHERWORK, £11 11s.
"The Champion of England," an excellent and very simple Lockstitch Hand Machine, £4; with stand, £6.
The Britannia Singer, with loose winder, saving half wear, £7 15s.
The Britannia Wheeler and Wilson, with patent stitch and presser regulators, from £6 15s.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Letterpress and Lithographic Printers, Account-book Makers, 108, Pitt-street.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the best materials—
HORSEHAIR
PULU
FIBRE
FLOCK, &c., &c.
Mattrasses cleaned and re-made by steam.
J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

JUST Landed, ex Silver Eagle, 18 cases of Iron Bedsteads, consisting of Tubulars, 4-post; Half-tester, French, and Stump, single and double; children's cots, cheapest in Sydney. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE pleases and surprises everybody. A delightful promenade of 200 feet, with attractive articles of useful and ornamental furniture, arranged on both sides, all marked at lowest cash prices in plain figures, and at such figures that must induce purchasers.
Inspection is invited to the above and other bargains on SALE for net cash at the Royal Furnishing Arcade, next to the Royal Hotel.
W. B. CAMPBELL.
N.B.—Satzuma with his curious armour, beautiful pearl inlaid war weapons, bows, arrows, &c., may be seen midway in the Arcade.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINES complete, with extras, £7 10s.
The safest test to purchasers is that they can have
ONE MONTH'S TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE, if required.
THEY WILL DO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
References can be given to 10,000 purchasers.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
432 George-street, near Royal Hotel.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING
COUNTRY BUYERS,
PARTIES ABOUT TO MARRY,
DEALERS, and OTHERS.
Rare opportunity for purchasing second-hand Furniture of the best description.
HARDY, BROTHERS, having purchased the contents of a large house of furniture and effects, and having removed the same from the suburbs to their rooms for the convenience of sale, are now offering the same at very low prices.
The following are a few only of the items which the lot comprises:—
First-class walnut pianoforte, by Aucher
Handsome drawing-room suite
Walnut centre table
Ditto canterburies and whatnots
Ditto chiffoniere, plate glass doors, pier glasses
Carpet and rug, &c., &c.
Dining room suite, morocco
Telescope dining table, oval end
Sideboard, bookcase
Dinner, dessert, and tea services
Electroplated ware and cutlery
Glassware, carpet
Fender and irons
Also, bedroom furniture, comprising iron bedsteads and bedding, wardrobe, chests of drawers
Marble slab washstand and toilet table to match
Also, kitchen furniture and utensils, mangle, washing copper, dresser, capital Norfolk Island dripstone, &c., &c., &c.
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

THE LAND.
British and Foreign Gleanings on Agriculture.
Pastoral News of New South Wales and the Colonies
Agricultural Societies, Metropolitan and Provincial.
HORTICULTURE, THE GARDEN
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
Hunter-street, Sydney.
To be had of all News Agents.
Subscription: 5s. per quarter.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

COALS.—Best Newcastle and Anvil Creek COALS. S. J. PORTER, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

AUCTION SALES.

T. S. CLIBBORN AND CO.'S ANNUAL SALE of THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS.
T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. have been instructed by the undermentioned gentlemen to offer for sale by auction, at Randwick (weather permitting, if not, at Fennelly's Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney), on TUESDAY, 18th April, at 12 o'clock,
The following thoroughbred yearlings:—
The property of the Hon. E. K. Cox, Fernhill.
The FERNHILL YEARLINGS by Yattendon and Lord of Linne, consisting of
6 colts, and
16 fillies.
The property of F. S. Reynolds, Esq., Tocal.
The TOCAL YEARLINGS, by The Barb, consisting of
12 colts, and
1 filly.
The property of Andrew Town, Esq., Richmond.
The RICHMOND YEARLINGS, by Maribyrnong, Tarragon, and Tim Whiffler, consisting of
7 colts, and
3 fillies.
The property of J. T. Tindale, Esq., Bylong, Mudgee.
The BYLONG YEARLINGS, by Gemma di Vergy consisting of
1 colt, and
3 fillies.
The property of John M'Quade, Esq., Windsor.
1 colt.
The property of S. H. Terry, Esq., Rouse Hill.
1 colt
1 filly.
The property of J. E. Onus, Esq., Windsor
2 colts.
The property of Donald Beatson, Esq., Penrith.
1 colt.
The property of T. Jamison, Esq.
1 filly.
The property of George Osborne, Esq., Foxlow.
1 colt.
The property of J. T. Ryan, Esq., Emu Plains.
1 colt.
Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, 246, Pitt-street.

Pure bred imported Lincoln Rams and Ewes, from the flocks of the most famous BREEDERS in VICTORIA.
G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, and at the Exhibition Grounds, about 24th instant,
A large number of highly-bred Lincoln rams and ewes, and by far the best shipment ever made to this colony.
The ewes are particularly fine, and amongst them are 32 two-tooth stud ewes, showing rare symmetry and quality.
They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

EXHIBITION STOCK SALES.
BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY will sell by auction during the coming Exhibition, valuable stock on account of the undermentioned noted breeders:—
F. Reynolds, Esq., Tocal
Messrs. Cox and Garling, Hobartville
Geo. Loder, Esq., Abbey Green
E. Lee, Esq., Oakhampton
R. Wyndham, Leconfield
Geo. Tucker, Esq., Belvue
John Swan, Esq., Lemon Grove
J. Y. Junor, Esq., Berry Park
J. T. Junor, Esq., Morpeth
Messrs. W. and C. Durham, Wombo
H. C. White, Esq., Glenalvon
W. Waddell, Esq., Benvenue
M. J. Parnell, Esq., Osterly.

On SATURDAY, April 15th, at 11 o'clock.
At 63, Lower Fort-street, the residence of Mrs. Rubie.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
Comprising—
Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery
Dinner and Breakfast Services
Handsome DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
MAGNIFICENT Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, by Hoffman and Son
Brussels Carpets, Hearthrugs
PIER-GLASS, Vases
Massive Bookcase
Telescope Dining Table
TUBULAR BEDSTEADS, Palliasses
Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes
Chests Drawers
Washstands and Sets
Toilet Tables and Glasses
And the usual kitchen requisites.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mrs. Rubie to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock, at her residence, 63, Lower Fort-street,
The above.

WEDNESDAY next, 19th instant, at 11 a.m.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
THIRTY-FOUR CASES OF FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE,
very highly finished,
and a choice assortment of
HANDSOME PIER GLASSES, all sizes.
Manufactured out of picked seasoned woods to withstand the heat of this climate.
Recently arrived, per William Melhuish, and found on opening to be in beautiful order and condition, and is without doubt the best shipment yet imported by Messrs. Saber and Sons.
Comprising—
MASSIVE solid Spanish Mahogany Dining Tables, circular ends, patent extending screw
Ditto Oak ditto
HANDSOME Spanish Mahogany Dining-room Suite, covered, real morocco
MASSIVE Oak ditto
HANDSOME Mahogany and Oak Hat and Umbrella Stands, and Hall Chairs to match
Elegant Walnut and Rosewood Drawing-room Suites
HANDSOMELY-CARVED Walnut Card Tables
Walnut Whatnots
SUPERB Music Canterburies
ELEGANT Devonports, &c.
MASSIVE Wardrobes
ELEGANT Washstands and Dressing Tables to match, &c., &c.
HANDSOME Pier Glasses, various sizes
Large Assortment Marble Slab TOILET GLASSES, Box, plain Tray, and Moulded, in great variety.
To Private Gentlemen, Commission Agents, and Furniture Warehousemen.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received positive instructions from Messrs. W. Saber and Sons to sell by auction, without reserve, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 19th April, at 11 a.m.,
34 cases of magnificent furniture; new shipment lately arrived.
Terms at sale.
. In order to give the trade and private purchasers the advantage of one day's inspection the furniture will be displayed and open to view on Tuesday next, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Preliminary Notice.
VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE of the Whole of the ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, at the MANSION of Bernard Otto Holterman, Esq., Bay View, St. Leonards, North Shore.
TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN and COMMISSION AGENTS.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from B. O. Holterman, Esq., to sell on an early day,
The whole of his elegant household furniture and effects.
. Particulars will be duly announced in a future issue.
Catalogues in course of preparation.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
To Fancy Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Private Gentlemen, and the Trade generally.
JP in diamond—1-13
13 CASES FIREWORKS,
consisting of
Emblematic Devices, with Mottoes
Fire Balloons, Pyramids, Brilliant Suns
Devils Amongst Tailors, Vertical Wheels
Cascades, Rainbows, Fountains
Rockets, Maroons, Coloured Lights
Squibs, Crackers, Stars, Blue Lights
Roman Candles, Flowerpots, Streamers
Mount Vesuvius Lights, &c., &c.
Now landing in splendid order ex Iron Duke.
MR. M. L. SALAMON has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Nos. 201 and 203, Pitt-street, on an early date,
Without the slightest reserve,
in lots to suit purchasers,
13 cases assorted fireworks, from one of the best London manufactories.
Terms cash.

Preliminary Notice.
To Jewellers, Opticians, Fancy Warehousemen, Private Gentlemen, &c.
Small Invoice of Elegantly-finished and Richly-mounted OPERA, FIELD, and MARINE GLASSES.
Now landing ex William Melhuish.
MR. M. L. SALAMON has been favoured with instructions to offer at auction, at an early date, at his New Rooms, Nos. 201 and 203, Pitt-street,
2 cases, each containing 3 dozen, mother-of-pearl, ivory, and morocco opera glasses, also combined field, opera, and marine glasses, from the leading house in Paris for the above class of goods.
The glasses will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, so gentlemen requiring an elegant and first-class article for the approaching opera season should avail themselves of an opportunity rarely offered at an auction sale.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
To Connoisseurs, Gentlemen Furnishing, Fancy Warehousemen, Dealers, &c., &c.
Highly Attractive and Unreserved Sale by Auction, of S in diamond, 46 Packages, now landing ex Wave of Life, John Melhuish, and Silver Eagle,
consisting of—
PORCELAIN WARE, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Haviland and Co., Limoges, say,
BREAKFAST, DINNER, and TEA SETS of novel and elegant designs
HAND-PAINTED DESSERT SETS, with plain and figured edges
Chaste and Richly-gilt FLOWER POTS and VASES
STATUETTES, VASES, SPITTOONS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., Kerosene Lamps and Globes, all of the latest fashion in Paris and London
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, from one of the best London houses
Spoons, Forks, all sizes—King's, Queen's, and Lily Pattern
Tea Services, Cruet Frames, Sugar Baskets
Jam and Marmalade Pots, Ice Pails, Biscuit Boxes
Breakfast Cruets, Butter Coolers, Chamber Candlesticks
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, &c., &c.
BRONZES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, SPA ORNAMENTS.
Also,
A Choice and Varied Collection of Magnificent PHOTOGRAPHS,
the subjects being entirely composed of selections from the best masters.
MR. M. L. SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his new Rooms, Nos. 201 and 203, Pitt-street, at an early date,
S in diamond,
46 packages of Haviland's and Co.'s celebrated Limoges porcelain, electroplated-ware, bronzes, Bohemian and Spa ornaments, photographs, &c., now landing, ex various ships, as above,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
The Auctioneer begs to call the attention of gentlemen furnishing and the trade generally to the above really interesting sale of goods, and to point out that the shipment of Haviland and Co.'s porcelain has been SPECIALLY SELECTED and ASSORTED to meet the requirements of this market, and CONSISTS ONLY OF FIRST QUALITY manufacture of the latest home fashion, whilst many of the dinner sets, &c., contain a somewhat smaller assortment than is usually offered, so as to suit buyers who are desirous of obtaining small sets.
The electroplated ware is also of novel and elegant designs, and, in fact, the present sale affords the rare opportunity to purchasers of selecting articles of every-day use at their own prices.
Full particulars will be given as to when goods are ready for inspection, and catalogues will be issued in a few days.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
That FAVOURABLY SITUATED COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE,
LEURA,
OCEAN-STREET, WOOLLAHRA,
adjoining ROSEMOUNT, the residence of the Hon. Alexander Campbell.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from P. N. TREBECK, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, May 1, at 11 o'clock,
The above desirable well-finished VILLA RESIDENCE, on the HEIGHTS OF WOOLLAHRA, together with ground, fronting Ocean-street, nearly opposite the Council Chambers.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.
Title—Point Piper Estate Leasehold.

At the Freemasons' Hotel, York-street.
TUESDAY, 18th, at 12 o'clock precisely.
Dairy Farm, 1000 acres, 4 miles from Maitland.
By order of the Mortgagee.
F. BRADLY will sell by auction, as above,
Terms, cash.
F. BRADLY, Land Salesman, 183, Pitt-street.
Particulars at office of auctioneer.

Piper-street, Woollahra.
CHALK VILLA,
Mr. CHIZLETT'S COTTAGE and GARDEN.
P. N. TREBECK has received instructions from Charles Chizlett, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, corner of George and Margaret streets, on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 11 o'clock,
That compact property known as CHALK VILLA, now the residence of Mrs. M'Donald. It has 38 feet frontage to PIPER-STREET, and contains on the ground floor 4 comfortable and well-finished rooms, kitchen, and servant's room. On the first floor there are three excellent bedrooms, bath, &c., &c.
This is a choice property, in perfect order, and replete with every comfort and convenience.
Title—Point Piper leasehold.
Cards to inspect may be obtained at the Rooms.
P. N. TREBECK,
Land Sale Rooms.
Corner of George and Margaret streets.

IMPORTANT SALE OF A CLOTH MANUFACTORY.
THE UNDERSIGNED has received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Nelson Auction Rooms, Nelson, N.Z., on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at noon,
That old-established manufactory, situate in Bridge-street, Nelson, and known as
WEBLEY'S CLOTH MANUFACTORY.
The property consists of 100 feet frontage to one of the principal streets in Nelson, on which stands the manufactory, rebuilt about three years since; three slate-roofed houses, scouring and dying houses, picking shop, wool drying shed, with stove specially adapted; wool store, and several other buildings.
THE MANUFACTORY
contains the latest approved appliances for manufacturing tweeds, and was only recently imported, comprising—
2 sets carding engines, each 3 machines, each 48 inches wide, fitted with patent feeds
2 pairs spinning-machines, carrying 120 spindles
Doubling-machine, carrying 800 spindles
7 power-looms
Warping mill
Waste-engine
2 felting machines
Shearing-machine, double width
Brushing-machine, single width
Oil tucker and breaker
About 200 feet shafting
5 tentering frames
Hanking machines
200 gross bobbins
The machinery is worked by a 20-horse power horizontal engine, with super-heater attached, by Whitesmith, of Glasgow, and a 15-horse power tubular boiler, with fittings complete. The engine and boiler have only been used 2½ years. A lead of water from a never-failing source runs through the property, in addition to which there is a supply from the Nelson waterworks.
The business is the oldest of the class in the Southern hemisphere, and its manufactures at exhibitions, including that at Vienna, have always taken the leading prizes.
Further information will be supplied on application to the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.
JOHN R. MABIN, Auctioneer.

FUNERALS.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, Court Royal Oak, No. 2222.—The Officers and Brothers of the above court and various courts of the Order are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, EDWARD GOLDSACK; to move from his late residence, 208, Kent-street, THIS DAY Friday, at 2.15 p.m. By order of the C.R. W. MEADOWS, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased, Mr. EDWARD GOLDSACK, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Kent-street, near Market-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, Professor of Music, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Isabella; to move from his residence, Pitt-street, Waterloo, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, op. Christ Church; and Oxford-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ALBERT TAYLOR are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved SON, John Alphonso L.; to move from his residence, Lawson-street, Balmain, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 3, to Catholic Cemetery, Balmain. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MICHAEL FARRELL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved third eldest DAUGHTER, Elizabeth Theresa, relict of the late Mr. William Luston; to move from his residence, 369, Elizabeth-street South, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at half-past 11 o'clock, and proceed to the family vault, Catholic Cemetery, Devonshire-street. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Oxford-st.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. ANDREW WADSWORTH, senr., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Emu Inn, Regent-street, Chippendale, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Mortuary, per special train to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street; and 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. JOSEPH FRIEND and ANDREW WADSWORTH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late deceased FATHER, Mr. Andrew Wadsworth; to move from his late residence, Emu Inn, Regent-street, Chippendale, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Mortuary, per special train, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. CHRISTINA BROWN, late of Graff, near Mudgee, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, 93, Goulburn-street, near Elizabeth-street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. NICHOLAS H. TIERNEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SISTER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Christina Brown; to move from her late residence, 93, Goulburn-street, near Elizabeth-street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at quarter-to 9 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. Kinsela and Sons.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. THOMAS M'MAHON, Cooper, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of his Brother, Mr. John M'Mahon, Merriman's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, Friday, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN HACKETT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Anastis; to move from his residence, 220, William-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS.

THE FUNERAL of the late S. A. MACKENZIE, Esq., will take place at Richmond, on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

GOOD FRIDAY NIGHT, April 14, 1876.

Positively Last Appearance in Sydney of NELL, The Californian Diamond, on which occasion she will appear in SACRED CONCERT.

The following Artistes will also appear, viz.:—
MADAME SAUNIER (her first appearance)
MRS. CORDNER MILES
MR. HENRY ACKLAND
MR. HENRY BAKER (his first appearance)
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX
PROFESSOR H. HUGHES (his first appearance).

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Overture—"March of the Priests" (Athalie) ..... Mendelssohn
ORCHESTRA.
Quartette—"Preghiera" ..... Auber
Madame SAUNIER, Mrs. MILES, Mr. BAKER, Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Recit. and Air—"If with all your hearts" .. Mendelssohn
Mr. H. ACKLAND.
Mélodie Religieuse—"Ave Maria" ..... C. Gounod
(with Violin and Harmonium accompaniment),
NELL.
Aria—"Pro Peccatis" ..... Rossini
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Duet—Violin and Piano, "Andante Religioso" ....Mozart
Professor H. HUGHES and Mr. W. G. BROADHURST.
Aria—"O Salutaris" ..... Wely
Madame SAUNIER.
Recit. and Air—"In native worth" ..... Haydn
Mr. H. BAKER.
Rossini's celebrated "Agnus Dei," .....Messe Solennelle
Mrs. C. MILES.

PART II.

Grand Selection—"Stabat Mater" ..... Rossini
ORCHESTRA.
Song—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Recit and Aria—"With Verdure Clad" ..... Haydn
(With violin obligato)
NELL.
Duet—"Excelsior."
Mr. H. ACKLAND and Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Song—"There is a green hill far away".....Gounod
Mrs. C. MILES.
Air Religioso—"Sancta Maria" ..... Faure
(With harmonium accompaniment)
Madame SAUNIER.
Recit. and Air—"The Harp of Judah".....J. Bordese
Mr. H. ACKLAND.

Quartette—"Dal tuo stellato soglio" .....Rossini
Madame SAUNIER, Mrs. MILES, Mr. BAKER.
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Accompanists { Mr. W. G. BROADHURST / J. MASSEY. / Professor H. HUGHES.
Leader of Orchestra, Mr. W. RICE.

Admission: Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; upper-circle, 2s; pit and gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8.
Carriages ordered for 10.30.
Box plan, for sale of seats, at Elvy and Co.
JOHN BENNETT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Conductor ..... Signor Alberto Zelman.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. Henry Bracy.
Acting Manager ..... Mr. J. E. Kitts.

LYSTER'S
ROYAL ENGLISH AND OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT.
of the Charming Young Prima Donna
EMILIE MELVILLE.

GRAND ORCHESTRA,
FULL CHORUS, and
CORPS DE BALLET.

Artistes engaged:
EMILIE MELVILLE

Miss Clara Thompson	Miss Alice Wooldridge
Jennie Winston	Bessie Royal
Mrs. J. H. Fox	Sarah Ford
Mr. Armes Beaumont	Mr. J. A. Johnson
Henry Bracy	A. H. Bell
C. H. Templeton	John Ford
George Leopold	J. E. Kitts.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
April 17 and 18, 1876,
will be produced with great splendour Lecocq's Opera Comique,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Girofle } ....EMILIE MELVILLE.
Girofla }

WEDNESDAY, April 19,
Lecocq's Celebrated Opera Comique,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 20,
Balfe's Grand Romantic Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 21 and 22,
Offenbach's Favourite Opera Bufo,
LA PERICHOLE, THE STREET SINGERS.

Box Office, Elvy and Co.'s, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured five days in advance.
Admission—Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; upper circle, 2s; pitand gallery, 1s.

OPERA.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE OATES ENGLISH OPERA and OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, acknowledged by the united American Press to be the most complete and talented one that has ever visited that country, will make their first appearance in Sydney at an early date.

Mrs. JAMES OATES, the UNRIVALLED PRIMA DONNA, brings with her A FULL COMPANY of PRINCIPAL OPERA ARTISTES, and a POWERFUL CHORUS.

The EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE comprises the whole of the works of modern English and French composers, which have already become so popular, together with the latest Operas by Offenbach, Lecocq, and Hervé, which have never yet been given in the colonies.
Full particulars in future announcement.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

OATES' OPERA COMPANY

WANTED, LADIES and GENTLEMEN for the CHORUS.
Applications will be received at the Office of the Theatre Royal, daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENGAGEMENT for a LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS of THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, Signor MAJARONI, who will shortly make HIS FIRST APPEARANCE in Sydney in ENGLISH DRAMA, which will be produced with GRAND SCENIC and MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

☞ Full particulars in future advertisements and bills.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, York-street.

SUCCESS. SUCCESS.
Success. Success.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
Delighted Audiences
still continue to greet the
ENGLISH and FRENCH ARTISTES,
who are acknowledged to be the élite of the profession.

SATURDAY
Saturday.
EIGHTEENTH APPEARANCE
Eighteenth Appearance
SATURDAY
Saturday.
FOURTH PROGRAMME
Fourth Programme.
SATURDAY
Saturday.

Mdlle. FRANZINI,
Queen of the Bicycle

KATE RUSSELL,
Serio-comic Singer, Skipping Rope Dancer, &c.

LE PETITE HART,
Sentimental and Ballad Vocalist.

SAPHRINI,
Burlesque Actor, Female Impersonator, and Ballet Dancer.

ONZALO,
Aerial Evolutionist, Globe and Barrel Performer.

E. A. HART,
Comic, Character, and Descriptive Vocalist, Author, and Composer.

Private boxes, £1 1s; dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.

Ladies may retain their hats or bonnets in the dress circle.

Children in arms not admitted to any part of the house.

Doors open at 7.30, overture at 8 sharp.

Box office at Mr. Kirby's, bookseller, Pitt-street.

Carriages may be ordered for 10.15.

Free list entirely suspended. Press excepted.

FOURTH PROGRAMME, SATURDAY.

CHANGE PROGRAMME
Change Programme.

CHANGE PROGRAMME, SATURDAY,
Change Programme, Saturday
Change Programme, Saturday
Change Programme, Saturday.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY.

THE TRIUMPH of HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES!

EASTER MONDAY! EASTER MONDAY!

FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE.

SYDNEY PRICES. SYDNEY PRICES (at Bars).

THE UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS of O'NEIL'S VARIETY COMPANY on the last holiday, has induced the Proprietor to re-engage these artistes for THE GREAT EASTER FESTIVAL at the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel on MONDAY NEXT.

Mons. CARDO and PUPILS in their graceful Drawing-room Feats.

The Australian INFANT WONDER, who has no equal in the colonies.

THE ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY, as performed by the DAVENPORT BROTHERS and Dr. SYLVESTER, at the Egyptian Hall, London.

THE GREAT STONE-SWALLOWER, who will swallow 100 stones during the day, a feat performed only by this great artist.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

PUNCH and JUDY (the only one in the colonies) which has delighted both young and old at the AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS for the past six years.

DANCING on the LAWN, for which the CITY BRASS BAND has been engaged, comprising the following well-known instrumentalists:—

Mr. W. Thompson	Mr. W. Shapter
R. Mills	S. Morecombe
C. Yates	W. Northcote
G. Jones	Master Thompson
G. Wright	Mons. Giblo.

Mr. W. Thompson, Conductor.

Dancing in the Pavilion, for which SHAPTER'S Favourite String Band will perform:—Mr. E. Shapter, Mr. Gus. Sauerbier, and Mr. Charles Sweetman.

O'NEILL'S MERRY-GO-ROUND! REMEMBER! The only picnic ground to which there is NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION, and ALL DRINKS (at bars) at SYDNEY PRICES.

Tea, coffee, sandwiches, and all kinds of refreshments at moderate prices. No hawkers allowed.

FREE PADDOCKS.

The drive leading from the main line of road has been macadamised, and now gives an uninterrupted drive to the hotel and grounds.

QUOITS, SKITTLES, &c., &c., &c.

The only holiday treat now offered for families.
FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

'Buses will ply throughout the day.

The arrangements of the day will be, as usual, under the supervision of Mr. Frank Smith and Mr. Geo. Buckleton.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On no pretence whatever will gentlemen be allowed to dance together in the Pavilion or on the Lawn. Any violation of this notice will call for police interference, and the parties will be removed from the ground. The proprietor is determined to carry out this rule.

EXCURSION TO MANLY BEACH.
GOOD FRIDAY.
Steamers leave Queen's Wharf, 7.15, 10.30, and 2.30; Woolloomooloo 10.30, 2.45; Manly Beach 8.15, 9, 12, 5.15.
Fare, return ticket, 1s 6d.
J. R. CAREY.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

SMITH'S NEW COMBINATION.

SMITH'S NEW COMBINATION, of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL ARTISTES.

SATURDAY, April 15th.

First Appearance in Sydney, of M. DE CROIX
The "Wizard of Mid Air," on his Invisible Wire, introducing the "Golden Showers," "Living Photographs," &c., &c.

First Appearance in Sydney, of PEMBERTON WILLIARD, England's Greatest Character Entertainer, The Mirthful, Mimical, and Musical Protean Artist, in his Marvellous Metamorphoses, Rapid changes of Costume, introducing SOLOS ON TWENTY DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS. And his great Original Burlesque on the London Christys

First Appearance in Sydney of Herr TOLMAQUE, Prestidigitateur, Algorist, Wit, and Humourist, Clinical Lecturer on Preternatural Philosophy, in his extraordinary Soirées Magiques, et Fantastiques.

First Appearance in the School of Arts of JOHN MORAN, Ireland's Gem, the most accomplished and genial Comedian in his original character "Sketches from Life," with Terpsichorean and vocal effects.

First Appearance at the School of Arts of LAUNCELOT LENTON, the Versatile Dialect Actor, Dutch Comedian, Negroic Sketchist and Musician, in his budget of comicalities, &c.

Selections by "SMITH'S COMBINATION" ORCHESTRA.

☞ CARDS OF ENTREE.

Reserved chairs	3s.
Second seats.....	2s.
Parquet	1s.
Half price under 10.	

Doors open at half-past 7.
Curtain rises at 8 sharp.
Reserved seats at Kirby's, Pitt-street.

WILSON'S

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SAN FRANCISCO CIRCUS
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EASTER MONDAY NIGHT
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Easter Monday Night,
APRIL 17th
April 17th
April 17th
April 17th.

Admission—Dress circle chair, 5s; family circle, 3s. PIT, TWO SHILLINGS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance at 8.
Carriages may be ordered for 10.15.
JOHN WILSON, Manager.

EXCURSION TO MANLY BEACH.—UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION, EASTER MONDAY.
Steamers ROYAL ALFRED
MYSTERY
BREADALBANE,
from Queen's Wharf, 9.30, and every half-hour, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay until 2.30; last trip from Manly Beach, 5.30 p.m. PIG FOUND and POLE CHASE.
Brass Band engaged for dancing.
Fare—Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
J. R. CAREY.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 222, Pitt-street, open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

BOURKE-STREET, YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY PICNIC, POSTPONED to Easter Monday.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY.—FISH DINNER ON GOOD FRIDAY, at 1.30.

EASTER MONDAY.

BOTANY TEA GARDENS.

A BAND has been engaged for DANCING in the Large Pavilion.
Admission, 1s.
THOMAS CORREY, Proprietor.

EASTER MONDAY.

Cheap EXCURSION to those delightful Grounds at Springwood, over the Zigzag, under the management of the Grand Masters' Council of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, on EASTER MONDAY, the 17th instant.
Luncheon, hot and cold water provided on the ground.
Cricketing, football, swings, and other amusements.
The splendid Band of the New South Wales Permanent Force is engaged.
Train leaves Goods Station, Redfern, at 9.30 a.m. sharp, stopping at Penrith for attachment of Mountain engines, and returns from Springwood at 3.45 p.m.
Return tickets (to be had at Goods Station): Adults, 4s; children under twelve years, 2s.
J. LAND, Secretary to Committee.

EXCURSION TO CLONTARF, MIDDLE HARBOUR.
GOOD FRIDAY.
Steamer PHANTOM from Circular Wharf, 2.30; Woolloomooloo Bay, 2.45; Clontarf, 5 p.m.
Fare, return ticket, 1s 6d.

CHOWDER BAY. — EASTER MONDAY.

Arrangements complete for the USUAL MONSTER PROTESTANT PICNIC and GATHERING, on EASTER MONDAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
ENGAGEMENT OF AZELIA—Premier Lady Gymnast of the World
ENGAGEMENT OF AZELIA—Premier Lady Gymnast of the World.
Also, VERONA. Also, VERONA.
STARTLING and GRAND OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.
Azelia and Verona in their greatest acts
The WIZARD, the WIZARD, and the POPULAR STAR MINSTRELS are engaged.
PROGRAMME EXTRAORDINARY—certain to please the thousands that attend.
The well known favourite Parramatta Volunteer BAND, at Chowder Bay.
Five of the best harbour steamers, including the new steamer Quondong, will run to Chowder Bay.
Full particulars to-morrow.
JOHN DAVIES.
G. L. CARTER.

EXCURSION TO MIDDLE HARBOUR.—GOOD FRIDAY.—The fast and favourite screw steamer VICTORIA, from Circular Wharf, 10.15, 2.30; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.45: Middle Harbour, 12, and 5 p.m.
Fare: Return ticket, 1s 6d. Refreshments on board.
W. WATERHOUSE.

CLONTARF. CLONTARF.
EASTER MONDAY.
The English and French artists Mdlle. Fremaint, Kate Russell, Sapphrini, E. A. Hart, Onzalo. Grand entertainment, full programme. Young Australian Band. Particulars to-morrow.
W. and T. MOORE.

BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS.

TWO HOURS with Monsr. P. CARME, the CHAMPION BILLIARDIST, at Masonic Hall, SATURDAY, 15th instant. Doors open at 7.30; play commences at 8 sharp. Admission: front seats, 5s.; second, 2s. 6d.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION, on EASTER MONDAY, at MANLY BEACH.
THE BRIGHTON OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
BRASS BAND ON THE PROMENADE,
STROLL ON THE OCEAN BEACH.
FAIRY BOWER.
IVANHOE PARK.
FREE DANCING SALOON.
STEAMERS LEAVING CIRCULAR WHARF EVERY HALF-HOUR AFTER 9.30 a.m.

ATHOL GARDENS. — Monster EXCURSION, EASTER MONDAY. Fares 1s, children 6d.

ATHOL GARDENS. — EASTER MONDAY.—Shelter in any weather for 2000 dancers.

ATHOL GARDENS, EASTER MONDAY.—Steamer Violet from Queen's Wharf, every half-hour.

ROVERS v. FITZROY, TO-MORROW, 2.15, Military and Civil Ground: Fitzpatrick, Read, Douglass, Emanuel, M'Dowall, Bragg, Dawbarn, T. Kettle, Eldridge, Woods, Abrahams, Polie 12th, Lloyd 13th, Singleton team meet on H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, Saturday night, 10.30 p.m. prompt. GEORGE READ, Secretary.

FITZROY v. Rovers, Civil and Military Ground; 2nd v. Strathmores, Moore Park, 2 sharp.

NO. 2 FIRE BRIGADE C. C. v. FITZROY C. C. —Meet at Wehlow's Hotel, 9.30.

MARLBOROUGH C. C. MEET at Terminus at 9 o'clock sharp, THIS MORNING. A. R. Gregory.

OSBORNE v. RAYMOND TERRACE C. C.—The following meet at Pearce's, MONDAY, 9 o'clock:—Anderson, Swan, Pearce, M'Dougall, Brown (2), Morrison, Shalton, Clayton, Toby, Johnston, Sim 12th. Pearce, sec.

OSBORNE v. NEWCASTLE IRONCLADS C. C.—Members meet at Pearce's, SATURDAY, 9 o'clock—Anderson, Swan, M'Dougall, Pearce, Brown (2), Morrison, Stewart, Clayton, Sim, Ogg, Shalton 12th. Pearce, sec.

WEST SYDNEY CRICKET CLUB.—NOTICE to Secretaries.—All those that have engagements with this Club must consider them off from this date.
First-class Stone ROLLER (25 cwt.), for SALE.
THOS. JOHNSON, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's-paddock.

DOMAIN to LET, on SATURDAY. Apply James Kellick, Punch's Hotel, King-street.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

THE COURSE AND FIELD
CRICKET—Reports of Matches
Matches to come
Notes by Square Leg
AQUATICS, YACHTING, and ROWING.

THE SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 5s per quarter. Publishing Office—Hunter-street, Sydney.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE "SYDNEY MAIL" OF SATURDAY, 8TH APRIL, contains—
Editorials:
Public Revenue and Expenditure
The Victorian Revenue
The Curator of the Museum
The Circular Quay
The Member for East Maitland
The Welcome Rain
Australian Confederation
Land Sales in Victoria.

GENERAL CONTENTS.
The Land and Agriculture
Importation of Stock Prohibition
The Drought
Notes of Travel
Naturalist—Fungi, Mushrooms, and Toadstools—Huge New Guinea Bird.
Horticulture:
Popular Florists' Plants—The Primula.
The Gauntlet Inquiry
Telegraphic News
Suppression of Betting Houses Act
Sewerage for Surry Hills
Provincial—Correspondents' Letters
Commercial and Share Market
Produce Prices Current
Music and Drama, by Reima
Shipping Gazette
Births, Marriages, Deaths
Obituary Notices
Government Gazette
Questions and Answers
Editorials
Notes and Comments, by Mnemon
The Week
The Course and Field
Randwick Anticipations, by Nemo
Cricket—Football
Aquatics
Billiards in England
Defence Force
Art Notes
Passing Events
Experiences of New Guinea
The Mail News via Suez
Literature
Bits of Pleasantry
Impoundings
Meteorological Return
What the Coming Man may be
Railway Tables.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE "SYDNEY MAIL" contains—
The Forthcoming Agricultural Shows
Approaching Land Sales
Importation of Stock Prohibition
The Season and Crops
Pastoral
Agricultural Societies
Kiama Annual Show
Old and New Agricultural and Pastoral Associations
The Shaw Farm at Windsor, England
Fashionable and other Shorthorns
Animal Ailments
Agricultural Experiments in Scotland
Agricultural Items
The Drought.

THE SPORTING DEPARTMENT OF THE "SYDNEY MAIL" contains—
The Course and the Field
Racing Chronicle
Turf Talk
Randwick Anticipations, by Nemo
Bathurst Races
Entries for the Randwick Races
Weights for the Mudgee May Meeting
Sporting Notes for Newcastle and Maitland
Local Yearlings
Cricket—Football
Aquatics—Billiards.

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "SYDNEY MAIL" contains—
Illustrations:
Views in Goulburn
The Old Parish Church
St. Saviour's Cathedral
The Wesleyan Church
Scotch Church, Manse, and School
Roman Catholic Convent.
Tales:
"The Duchess of Rosemary Lane"
"Edina," chapter 17
"Reunited," a Station Romance (concluded).
Society and Personal:
Cookery in the Rough
A Chinese Wedding
Spiritualism
The Baby's Meddling Fingers.
Biography:
Mr. John Forster.
Condensed Beer
Typhus v. Typhoid
Intercolonial letters.
Poetry:
Sunset on the Bear Camp
A Sonnet.
The Ladies' Column:
Remarks on the Fashions
A Gossip on Knicknacks
The Women of Utah.
Scientific and Useful.

A PRECIS OF THE HISTORY OF THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.
The Annual Summaries from the TIMES, giving in the smallest possible space, the history of the third quarter of the present century are being reprinted in the ECHO.

THE ECHO.

AN EVENING NEWSPAPER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.
NEWS OF THE MORNING.
SHIPPING and COMMERCIAL.
THE AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.
COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.
NOTES OF THE DAY.
NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.
VISITORS' LIST.

This Journal is published with the view of giving to the public the LATEST INTELLIGENCE of all kinds, to be obtained UP TO 3 P.M. DAILY, but later if necessary for the publication of important news.
Advertisements received up to 12.30 p.m.
Copies of "THE ECHO" are to be had of all news agents in the city, suburbs, and country towns.
Publishing Office—Pitt and Hunter streets.

CUMBERLAND MERCURY.—Sydney Office, 387, George-street.—The Editor will be in attendance daily, and all communications addressed there, or left there in writing, will receive prompt attention.
C. E. FULLER, Proprietor.

CUMBERLAND MERCURY, published Saturdays Office: 387, George-street, Sydney. 10th year of publication.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—Agents can obtain copies till 12 o'clock TO-DAY.

THE WITNESS.—Editor Rev. GEORGE SUTHERLAND. Unsurpassed in Australia as a Protestant Temperance Journal of THIS DAY, contains all the LATEST ITEMS of NEWS, with original LEADING ARTICLES.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

EDWARDS, DUNLOP, and CO., Importers of Type Printing Machinery, Ink, &c., 144, Pitt-street.

EDWARDS, DUNLOP, and CO., Importers of Paper, Stationery and Bags. 144, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA in morocco, new, last edition, £6, weekly or monthly payments taken. SKINNER'S Book Depot, 244, Pitt-street.

DANIEL DERONDA, by George Eliot, at MADDOCK'S Select Library, 383, George-street.

HIDDEN CHAINS, by Florence Marryatt, at MADDOCK'S Select Library, 383, George-street.

ALL THE BEST New BOOKS may be had at MADDOCK'S Library.

FRENCH BOOKS.—Just received, a fresh assortment. W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

CHEAP PICTURES, very large, framed, 7s. 6d. each, FULLER'S, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

STATIONERS' HALL, 387, George-street, Sydney, has been opened THIS DAY, Saturday, April 8, 1876.

The public are respectfully invited to STATIONERS' HALL for every description of best stationary at lowest current prices.

STATIONERS' HALL, office requisites.

STATIONERS' HALL, for every description of books by standard authors.

STATIONERS' HALL, for all kinds of school and college books. The only specially retail school requisite emporium in the city.

STATIONERS' HALL, 387, George-street, Sydney, the Sydney office of the CUMBERLAND MERCURY.
C. E. FULLER, Proprietor.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY to LEND in sums £100 to £1000. CURTIS and GANNON, Solicitors, 229, Pitt-street.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Office, 51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL or OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposits of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Office. Hours, 9 to 5. CLOSED on SATURDAYS.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY'S BANK, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School. FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.
MONEY advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments. BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession. Advances made upon Mortgage, Deposit of Deeds, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Trade Bills, &c., &c.
N.B.—No agents employed. Forms may be had gratis.

TRUST MONEY for investment upon freehold security. WILLIAM COPE, Solicitor, 179, Pitt-st.

£3000 TO LEND, in one or more sums, at 8 per cent. on freehold property.
FRANCIS FAHEY, Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, 129, King-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Lady Robinson Hotel, corner Riley and Liverpool streets. Apply W. F. TARRAN.

CEMENT, Plaster, Sheet Lead and Pipe, Zinc, Galvanized Iron, Galvanized Gutter and Ridging, Wire Nails, White Lead and Oil, Fire Bricks, Drain Pipes, al sizes, &c., &c. CRANE and SON, New Pitt-st., Cir. Qy

TOBACCONIST Business for SALE; 6 years established; a bargain; leaving for the Palmer. 4, Bond-st.

FOR SALE, HOTELS, from £100 to £7000; assistance to approved purchasers. 410, George-street.

FOR SALE, Hotels and Boarding Establishments; also, Freehold Properties all parts of the suburbs and city. T. BUTTS, 129, King-street.

HORTICULTURAL, FARMING, ETC.

7 TONS of prime LUCERNE SEED for SALE. Apply to W. and C. DURHAM, Wombo, Singleton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DERRICK or CRANE with Tackle wanted to hire for a few days. M. Asher, 442, Elizabeth-street.

HARDWOOD TREES for SALE,—straight, good timber, growing on section 1, North Sydney. Apply JAMES BURT, Builder, Ann-street, Balmain.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d to 5s 6d pair. Bills, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

SPECTACLES, 1s. Brazilian Pebbles made to order. Mr. Solomon, qualified optician, 689, George-st. S.

SKITTLES and Balls, £3; Weighing Machine, £2; Spring-Cart, £4; Pony, light Gig and Harness, cheap. HILTON, Coopers' Arms, Pyrmont.

QUICKSILVER on SALE, by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

CHEAP CHINA, Glass Earthenware, Ironmongery. J. Smith, 725, George-st. South, opposite Christ Church.

KEROSENE LAMPS.—Large assortment just opened, at very low prices. Eastway, Bros., 417, George-st.

BRITANNIA METAL TRAPOTS, of good quality, for SALE, cheap. Eastway, Brothers, 417, George-st.

TABLE and Dessert KNIVES, just opened, ex Silver Eagle.—A fine assortment at Eastway's, George-st.

CRUETS.—Plated Cruets, just landed, good and cheap. A large assortment. EASTWAY, BROTHERS.

PURE-BRED Young GAME FOWLS for SALE. W. KENNEDY, Regent-street, Kingston.

WANTED, to lease a Grazing FARM, from 1000 to 5000 acres. A. Brown, 276, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Fancy FOWLS and Poodle PUPS. Apply W. Neaves, George-street Markets.

WANTED to lease or purchase a large BLOCK of vacant LAND in the city or suburbs; situation not important if dry. Address Manufacturer, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL first-class Indian Jungle or Malay FOWLS. I would be most happy to show them to any gentlemen, even not buyers. Also, choice Antwerp Carrier PIGEONS. 66, William-street.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class Greyhound SLUT, out of Mr. Kelly's Master M'Grath slut, imported, by E. Lees, Esq.'s, Ninty, imported; 2½ years old, fit either for coursing or breeding, fast and quick in turning. Price, £10. Also a Dog PUP, 4 months old, out of same, by Luke out of Shoofly, both of Melbourne. Shoofly pups are now winners in Melbourne. Price £3 3s. Apply W. Gavdon, 66, William-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC

BLACKSMITHS.—Good BLACKSMITHS may find constant employment. Apply Thomas Denny, Denison Foundry, Bathurst.

CABINETMAKER wanted, for the country; twelve months' work. 101, Liverpool-street.

CHIEF ENGINEER wanted for MIKADO. Apply, with testimonials, till noon, Wednesday, to Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Wanted, PEN-DERS and SPLITTERS. Apply on the works, Murrurundi. W. Wakeford, contractor.

TO MILINERS.—Wanted, for Queensland, a first-class MILLINER. Tuesday morning, Prince, Ogg, and Co.

TAILORESSES.—Coat HANDS wanted. Thompson and Giles.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, for the country, a general HAND. Apply Tuesday morning, Prince, Ogg, and Co.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, 12, for men's, women's, and children's; stand. Williams and Bennett, 294, George-street.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A Practice, of from £1000 to £1200 a year, is now under offer, with introduction; £500 required. Apply to Messrs. W. TAYLER and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney, for full particulars.

WANTED, 6 APPRENTICES, to bootmaking. Williams and Bennett, 294, George-street.

WANTED, a competent PERSON to teach Drawing in a school, immediately. School, HERALD Office.

WANTED, BRICKLAYER, good wages. H. Fenton, Macquarie-st., betw. Gipps & Albion sts.

WANTED, a good BODYMAKER; also, Spring-cart HANDS; constant work. Whately's coach factory, Newtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

JOURNALIST.—Wanted, by a competent Journalist, an ENGAGEMENT as Sub-editor or Reporter (verbatim), or to take charge of a country newspaper, with a view to purchase. Address Scrutator, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a lady, SITUATION as Housekeeper, Bath Town preferred. Mrs. E., c.o. 100, Prince-st.

WANTED, by a lady of business habits and qualifications, an ENGAGEMENT as saleswoman in any light or fancy business. M. E. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Man, just out from England, a SITUATION as indoor servant; thoroughly experienced, and good references. W. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young married Woman, a BABY to take home to wet-nurse, having lost her own: baby's age 5 days. Apply 126, Prince-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

GENERAL Female SERVANT wanted. White Bay Hotel, Balmain.

WANTED, for Bathurst, Nurse for 2 children, Cook and Laundress. Greenlaw (late Haigh), 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT; good wages. Standard Hotel, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a good plain COOK. 24, Gaffdrick House, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a WAITER. Apply Petty's Hotel.

WANTED, a steady active man, as GROOM and Coachman, acquainted with city. 33, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a CARTER. Apply 47, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a BILLIARD-MARKER; one who can assist to wait. 10 o'clock, Oxford Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable Woman to proceed to San Francisco as NURSE to a lady. Free passage given. Apply by letter, J. O., Post Office, Newcastle.

WANTED, 40 MEN, to lead yearlings to Randwick on Tuesday next. Apply at once, Fennelly's Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS v